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1947

E

PALESTINE

E 3476

9

Registry Number } E3476/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. TIBUTI

Dated 12.

Received in Registry } 24 April 1947

26 - -

Escaped Jewish terrorists.  
discuss escaped Jewish terrorists, YESTERDAY,  
and BEN ELIEZER. Application for surrender  
in extradition of fugitives offered must be  
through diplomatic channel in conformity  
with extradition Treaty.

ADDRESSED RINA ASIVARA NO 5.

Last Paper

3248 (696)

References.

(Minutes.)

PCD ~~sd~~ 8/5/47 } usual names  
Copn. cp. }  
M15 }  
18 Apr 28

(Print.)

Please see also E 3789/6 and Palestine  
Telegram No. 936 attached.  
I submit draft telegram to Paris

(How disposed of.)

8. P.O. (Mr. Higham)

M15 (Rosen)

April 30

In pp. 1 & 2. copied  
to Paris on E 3930.

In a Out Lels.  
Maj. Charteris. W.O.  
5 June.

Now please see E 3930 and minute thereon

Now see E 3794 and action thereon 16/5

In pp. 2) Palestine tel. 966 14/5

(Action completed.)

4/2/47

(Index)

8/6/48

Next Paper.

(3553)

3540

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: -

**FO** 371

61753

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Registry  
No. E3476/32/31  
J.E.C.

Draft.

Top Secret  
Secret  
Confidential  
Restricted  
Open

H.M. Ambassador PARIS

Replied to:

JIBUTI  
B.M.A. ASMARA  
~~Asmara Office~~

No. ---

Date ---

Code

Distribution:

*[Signature]*  
10/6/49  
Mr Hallford Jmt

JH May 9

JIBUTI Telegram No. 5 [of 24<sup>th</sup> April:  
escaped Jewish terrorists] to B.M.A. | O  
Asmara, and ~~referred to you.~~  
It is stated that

These prisoners have contravened  
Administration Proclamation 94 by  
escaping from detention. Please  
press for their early extradition  
and, if this is ~~impossible~~ subject  
to delay, request French authorities  
to detain them ~~for~~ <sup>meanwhile</sup> at least place  
them under strictest supervision.  
It is essential that they should  
not remain at large and I shall  
be grateful if you will take  
this matter up on a fairly  
high level

SUSPEND

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-

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CODE

FILES

FROM JIBUTI TO BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR ASMARA

His Majesty's Consul  
No:5  
24th April 1947

D.4.15 p.m. 24th April 1947  
~~R.6.30 p.m. 24th April 1947.~~

Repeated to Foreign Office No:12  
Embassy Paris No:4

E 3476

4 4 4 4

26 APR

RESTRICTED

Your telegram April 21st regarding two escaped Jewish terrorists named Yesenkitsky Itzak and Ben Eliezer Arich ex Asmara and now Jibuti.

2. Application for the surrender in extradition of fugitive offenders must be through diplomatic channels in conformity with the Extradition Treaty and I have notified Foreign Office and Embassy Paris by letters of circumstance.

3. It would facilitate matters if you could supplement information given the Foreign Office and Embassy by forwarding them direct the relevant documents.

4. In the meantime suggest you make formal application to me requesting arrangement for provisional arrest of the persons named pending arrangements for extradition. I shall acknowledge receipt of instructions by telegraph.

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28 APR 1947



INWARD TELEGRAM

p.w.

3476 32 / 31

12

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorized.

Cypher

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 8th May, 1947.

R. 8th " " 20.30 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 936 Top Secret.

Addressed S. of S.

" H.M. Minister Addis Ababa No. (Corrupt group).

" H.B.M. Consul Jibuti No. 646.

Two of five Jewish detainees who escaped 119 special (ship) Eritrea on (23rd April), Itzhak Yessernretazky alias Mann and Arish Ben Eliezer alias Lipa Zebrovsky are (reported) by D.S.O. Near East to be held in custody by French authorities in Jibuti. The British Consul Jibuti made arrangements for the fugitives to be handed over to a British officer and D.S.O. flew to Hargeisa, but on arrival found French authorities would not surrender prisoners. I understand that M.I.5. have approached Foreign Office with request that all possible steps be taken to secure handing over of the two men. They have also suggested that this Government and British Consul Jibuti take similar action (through) normal diplomatic channels.

2. It would seem that Palestine Government has strictly no locus standi in the matter, since there is no criminal charge against prisoners in Palestine. It appears, however, that they have contravened Administration's Proclamation 94 on (British) Military Authority in Eritrea by escaping from detention. It is, of course, essential that they should not remain at large and I would/

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INWARD TELEGRAM

3476 32 31

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14

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised.

Cypher

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 14th May, 1947.

R. 14th " " 20.05 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No.966 Top Secret.

Addressed H.M. Minister Addis Ababa No.682.  
Repeated S. of S.  
" B.E.M. Asmara No.683.

Your telegrams noted. It is assumed D.S.O. Asmara is dealing with matter and will send an officer to supply full details and identify persons concerned. If he is unable to do so, I could send police officer.

Distributed to:-

MS.25  
Secretary of State  
Sir T. Lloyd  
Mr. I. Thomas  
Mr. Martin  
Sir D. Harris  
Mr. Trafford Smith  
Foreign Office

Mr. Mathieson  
Mr. Higham  
Mr. Eastwood  
Mr. Bennett  
Mr. Bigg  
Miss Boyd  
- Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

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E 3540

29 APR

15

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number

E3540/32/31

FROM

Warsaw

No.

Washington

Dated

200/187/47

Received in Registry

24 Apr 1947

29

Jewish Agency Executive.  
Stated according to Jewish Telegraphic Agency of April 20, members of Jewish Agency Executive met leaders of major American non-Sionist and asked Jewish Organization in New York on Apr 18 to discontinue publication of article at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

Last Paper.

3476

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4/ Trafford Smith  
P.O.  
May 3

(Action completed.)

J.M. 5

(Index)

[Signature]

Next Paper.

←3553

(Minutes.)

Copy CO. (for Trafford Smith)

H.S. Sims  
Apr. 29

[Signature]  
V 29/4

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E 3540  
29 APR

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

16

24th April 1947

Ref: 200/189/47

Dear Department,

According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the 20th April, members of the Jewish Agency Executive met leaders of major American non-Zionist and other Jewish organizations in New York on the 18th April to discuss the possibilities of united action at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency states that all the participants at the meeting agreed on the demand that the General Assembly should recommend an interim solution providing for the implementation of the Palestine Mandate by the British Government. They were also inclined to agree that the Jewish Agency should be the only body to ask for a hearing at the Assembly. ~~If its request for a hearing at the Assembly.~~ If its request for a hearing is granted, the Agency would consult with the other organizations, which include the American Jewish Conference and the World Jewish Congress, in preparing the text of its presentation.

The report adds that informal conferences will continue to take place among the groups represented at the meeting and it is understood that the leaders of all major Jewish organizations will urge that the terms of reference of the fact finding commission to be set up by the General Assembly should mention the obligations of the British Government under the Mandate, Jewish rights in Palestine and the need for Jewish immigration. They will also request that full hearings by the fact finding commission be guaranteed to Jewish groups.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*[Handwritten signature]*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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CYPHER/OTP

6C E 3553 E. 5n  
30 APR REPETITIONS 18

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr Farquhar  
No: 210  
28th April 1947

D.2.41 p.m. 28th April 1947  
R.6.30 p.m. 28th April 1947

4 4 4 4

SECRET.

Please pass the following to British Military Attaché,  
Asmara as my telegram No:65.

[Begins].

Your telegram No:C.A.003.

There is no telephonic communication between here and  
Jibuti.

2. Extradition proceedings are generally conducted  
through diplomatic channel. If indeed these two men are  
extraditable it would be a matter between His Majesty's  
Government and the French Government since the Ethiopian  
Government are no longer in the picture, though I suspect  
that there must have been connivance in the escape of  
these two Jews at low levels. [Grp.undec:] in the circum-  
stances I would suggest that your best course would be to  
report fully to C.A.B. Cairo.

[Copies sent to War Office, Duty Signal Officer for  
repetition].

APR 29 1947  
WAR OFFICE

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Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
61753













CONFIDENTIAL

PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN  
May 2, 1947  
Section 1

E 3655/32/31

ARCHIVES

Copy No. 8

NEW YORK CONSULATE-GENERAL SCENE OF JEWISH EXTREMISTS'  
DEMONSTRATION

Consul-General Evans to Mr. Bevin. (Received 2nd May)

(No. 33) New York 4,  
Sir, 23rd April, 1947

I have the honour to report that at about 11.5 a.m. on Friday, 18th April, an organised band of some 45 to 50 extremist Jews, chiefly of student type and including a number of girls, assembled *en masse* in the waiting-room which is part of the general office of this consulate-general. It was afterwards discovered that they had avoided prior discovery by infiltrating from various floors of this large office building; and one of the band's leaders was recognised as having visited the consulate-general earlier in the morning on what must have been a reconnoitring mission.

2. A member of the general office staff immediately reported the invasion to his supervising consular officer, who thereupon went to the general office and briefly interviewed one of the band. The latter stated that he wished to see "the consul" about the execution of Dov Gruner, and was told that he was speaking to a consul. At that stage, however, the rest of the band moved to the other side of the waiting-room partition, into that section of the general office where the office staff receives members of the public individually at their desks. There, at a word of command, they ranged themselves in two lines and burst into a series of Hebrew songs in tones that would have done credit to the Don Cossack choir. (It was later noted with some amusement that their harmonies failed them when it came to singing the American national anthem.)

3. As the intruders had now flagrantly invaded a private part of the consulate-general and as they were clearly taking things into their own hands, one member of my staff was instructed to telephone to the local police station, and another was sent down to the street to call the nearest policeman. Although the police station has frequently assisted us in dealing with previous Jewish demonstrations, and although it had somewhat prematurely deployed twenty officers outside our premises in expectation of trouble the

night before, it took at least twelve minutes before a single policeman could be located on populous Lower Broadway and brought to the scene of the invasion. Altogether some eighteen minutes elapsed before the main body of constabulary arrived.

4. During all this time my staff behaved with the utmost composure, and, indeed, continued dealing with those members of the public waiting in the general office, until all had been attended to, by which time the singing had reached a crescendo and the press of people in the outer corridors had prevented the entry of any further callers.

5. At about the time the police arrived, the invaders, obeying a military shout of command, sat down on the nearest desks and chairs and, for the most part, on the floor. Then, to the accompaniment of frequent shouts and applause, a number of speakers (including two obvious ring-leaders) harangued the mob. The orations, not always comprehensible but invariably demagogic and rabble-rousing, included the usual vicious abuse of yourself and such ancient history as a garbled version of the *Struma* affair (an unhappy choice of topic, as one member of my staff knew all too well that this early illegal immigrant ship was not scuttled in a magnificent gesture of defiance, but foundered with heavy loss of life as a result of the usual unseaworthiness and overloading). The speeches reached the depths of scurrility with the statement that "the only gangsters in Tel Aviv are the British troops and the only prostitutes their wives." Fortunately this was too much even for the Fascist-minded rabble on the floor, and at a later stage a spokesman (significantly enough one of the ring-leaders) withdrew the allegation.

6. It was, indeed, significant that the leaders obviously intended to avoid outright violence. Their policy was put to its greatest test in the course of a battle between a valiant lady member of my staff who, armed with the long pole used for opening and closing windows, sought to

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24A

repel a photographer from the newspaper *P.M.* (now virtually a Zionist house-organ) who had pushed open a transom window and was busy snapping the scene. A surging attack on the lady was happily prevented by the leaders of the demonstration; and, need it be added, our Mrs. Fountain not only ejected the photographer, but slammed the window in his face.

7. By this time it had become clear that a major breach of the peace was being committed, and it seemed probable that the demonstrators intended, in any case, to cause their own arrest. I therefore indicated to the senior police officer, a deputy inspector, that, although I was still in favour of securing an evacuation of the premises by peaceful means, I was prepared, if necessary, to make charges. On the strength of my assurance, the deputy inspector made a feeble effort to persuade the demonstrators to leave. The demonstration, however, became increasingly uproarious; and as it was evident that the Jews would not leave voluntarily, and that the police would neither clear the premises nor arrest the demonstrators, I personally called the office of the New York Police Commissioner.

8. In due course a full inspector of police arrived and, if anything, proved that the higher the level the closer to politics. It is true that Inspector Johnson called up his police vans and made all preparations to arrest the intruders as they left the building; but he showed no disposition to put his plans into operation, and, indeed, every disposition to procrastinate until 12.30 p.m., the hour which the ring-leaders had by now fixed for an end of the demonstration. I told the inspector that I could tolerate neither the invasion of our premises nor the arbitrary announcement that they would be occupied until a stated hour. Nevertheless 12.30 came; the demonstrators were still shouting and the inspector still talking. Finally, he asked my permission to make a last appeal to the Jews and I agreed, adding only a request that he take official note (for use in court should his appeal fail) of the fact that, in addition to one which I made in person to the demonstrators, I had authorised three separate appeals by the police for a peaceful departure over the space of an hour and a quarter.

9. Inspector Johnson then entered the general office, cleared it of all spectators, mounted a chair and addressed the demonstrators. He had previously attempted to dissuade a member of my staff from

entering with him; but staff members did, in fact, follow him to listen with difficulty to a sycophantic appeal, delivered in an undertone with the speaker's back deliberately turned on the officials present, whom he apostrophised patronisingly to the intruders as "these people." The "appeal" provoked cheers and applause and finally secured a voluntary evacuation of the premises.

10. The inspector, I imagine, was not over-proud of his performance; and having first attempted an implied apology to a member of my staff, he fell over backwards to convince me of his willingness to provide police protection for the future. His demonstration to a not more than ordinarily stupid police officer on how to defend us to the death was reminiscent of the antics of Mack Sennett's "Keystone Cops" of a distant era of the cinema. It even evoked a derisive aside from one of his senior subordinates.

11. One of the more significant aspects of the whole business is, I submit, that combination of youthfulness and disciplined rabble-rousing tactics on the part of the demonstrators which put the *Hitlerjugend* to shame. In this connexion it is, perhaps, worth noting that according to *P.M.*, whose reporter had evidently been notified in advance, the demonstration had been planned in detail by the militant Jewish youth organisation Betar, which claimed to have been training some of these same demonstrators to go to Palestine as volunteers.

12. At the time that this invasion of the consulate-general was proceeding, the Acting Mayor of New York, Mr. Vincent Impellitteri, was receiving with ceremony at the City Hall members of the crew of the ship *Ben Hecht*, which was recently seized while conveying illegal immigrants to Palestine. I cannot but regard it as a significant, if not a sinister, coincidence that, at the moment when this official encouragement was being given to a group of conspirators against British authority, the New York police were showing such notable reluctance to take drastic action against another similar group of conspirators against the representative local office of the British Government. I am left with the suspicion that the police were well aware that the Jewish demonstration at the consulate-general had been planned. This is strengthened first by the absence, marked by comparison with their diligence on other occasions; of the police from the neighbourhood of the consulate-general at the time of the irruption; second, by their

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reluctance to take prompt and effective action when summoned, and third, by the evident determination of the demonstrators to avoid any technical breach of the peace which would have precipitated direct police action against them. I cannot reject the possibility that the police, under political pressure, agreed to give the demonstrators full rein provided they gave no grounds for police action on the initiative of the latter. The repeated assertion of the police that they could eject the demonstrators only if I assumed the responsibility of charging them is evidence of their disinclination to act at all. I sincerely hope that the Special Assembly of the United Nations, which is to meet later this month in New York to consider the Palestine problem, will be better favoured by the local authorities.

13. During the war, the police had maintained an officer on duty at this consulate-general twenty-four hours a day. After the close of hostilities the withdrawal of this officer was agreed upon in deference to the difficulties from which the police force was suffering as a result of non-recruitment during the war. The question was raised again a few weeks ago when bombing threats became frequent and insistent, but again the police pleaded that lack of men would make such an arrangement extremely inconvenient if not impossible. The outrage of 18th April, however, has shown the utter necessity of constant police attendance, and the authorities have agreed to the resumption of the previous practice of having a policeman on duty throughout the day and night, with instructions to permit callers to enter the consulate only after scrutiny by my own doorkeeper.

14. Notwithstanding the unpleasant aspects of this incident, I consider that the

final outcome of the incident was not wholly unsatisfactory. The demonstrators will not be "martyred in court." We have shown considerable tolerance of a particularly objectionable and (alas, only somewhat) "unAmerican" demonstration. We are on record as having made three separate appeals for an orderly dispersal, and as having, in fact, stretched patience to its limits. We have also, I believe, left the police authorities with a slight feeling of shame.

15. The incident was factually recorded in the more sober New York newspapers, in a form which, on the whole, did not paint an attractive picture of the demonstrators; and the aftermath of the Texas City disaster as well as the occurrence of a particularly salacious sex-murder in Havana left the less reputable journals (including *P.M.*) with little or no space for the demonstration. Though I have received many oral and a few written expressions of sympathy and indignation, the average New Yorker of one's acquaintance was content to comment that we had many sympathisers here and that, with the occurrence of such incidents as this, the number was growing; he is beginning to wonder whether Judaism is, as now, to be regarded as a militant would-be national movement founded on race or as an inoffensive and respectable religion divorced from any nationality issue, as hitherto it has contented itself to be in the United States.

16. I have sent copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington, to Sir Alexander Cadogan, to the British Information Services and the British Passport Control Office in New York.

I have, &c.  
F. E. EVANS.

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Reference: **FO 371** / 61753



BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

NEW YORK 4,

23rd April, 1947.

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CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SAFE HAND

AIR BAG

NO. 33 ✓

E 3655

2 MAY

Sir,

I have the honour to report that at about 11.05 a.m. on Friday, 18th April, an organised band of some 45 to 50 extremist Jews, chiefly of student type and including a number of girls, assembled en masse in the waiting-room which is part of the General Office of this Consulate General. It was afterwards discovered that they had avoided prior discovery by infiltrating from various floors of this large office building; and one of the band's leaders was recognised as having visited the Consulate General earlier in the morning on what must have been a reconnoitring mission.

2. A member of the General Office staff immediately reported the invasion to his supervising Consular officer, who thereupon went to the General Office and briefly interviewed one of the band. The latter stated that he wished to see "the Consul" about the execution of Dov Gruner, and was told that he was speaking to a Consul. At that stage, however, the rest of the band moved to the other side of the waiting-room partition, into that section of the General Office where the office staff receives members of the public individually at their desks. There, at a word of command, they ranged themselves in two lines and burst into a series of Hebrew songs in tones that would have done credit to the Don Cossack choir. (It was later noted with some amusement that their harmonies failed them when it came to singing the American national anthem.)

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4. During all this time my staff behaved with the utmost composure and indeed continued dealing with those members of the public waiting in the General Office, until all had been attended to, by which time the singing had reached a crescendo and the press of people in the outer corridors had prevented the entry of any further callers.

5. At about the time the police arrived, the invaders, obeying a military shout of command, sat down on the nearest desks /

His Majesty's Principal Secretary  
of State for Foreign Affairs,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S. W. 1.

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6. It was indeed significant that the leaders obviously intended to avoid outright violence. Their policy was put to its greatest test in the course of a battle between a valiant lady member of my staff who, armed with the long pole used for opening and closing windows, sought to repel a photographer from the newspaper "P.M." (now virtually a Zionist house-organ) who had pushed open a transom window and was busy snapping the scene. A surging attack on the lady was happily prevented by the leaders of the demonstration; and, need it be added, our Mrs. Fountain not only ejected the photographer but slammed the window in his face.

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14. Notwithstanding the unpleasant aspects of this incident, I consider that the final outcome of the incident was not wholly unsatisfactory. The demonstrators will not be "martyred in court". We have shown considerable tolerance of a particularly objectionable and (alas, only somewhat) "unAmerican" demonstration. We are on record as having made three separate appeals for an orderly dispersal, and as having, in fact, stretched patience to its limits. We have also, I believe, left the police authorities with a slight feeling of shame.

15. The incident was factually recorded in the more sober New York newspapers, in a form which on the whole did not paint an attractive picture of the demonstrators; and the aftermath of the Texas City disaster as well as the occurrence of a particularly salacious sex-murder in Havana left the less reputable journals (including "P.M.") with little or no space for the demonstration. Though I have received many oral and a few written expressions of sympathy and indignation the average New Yorker of one's acquaintance was content to comment that we had many sympathisers here and that, with the occurrence of such incidents as this, the number was growing; he is beginning to wonder whether Judaism is, as now, to be regarded as a militant would-be national movement founded on race or as an inoffensive and respectable religion divorced from any nationality issue, as hitherto it has contented itself to be in the United States.

16. I have sent copies of this despatch to H.M. Ambassador in Washington, to Sir Alexander Cadogan, to the British Information Services and the British Passport Control Office in New York.

I have the honour to be,  
with the highest respect,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

*J. G. Evans*

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO

374

61753

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30

~~Please convey to all members of your staff my appreciation of their conduct. I am sending a copy of this despatch to H.M. Ambassador in Washington.~~

2. It is <sup>clear</sup> ~~evident~~ that you and your staff acted with <sup>great</sup> ~~admirable~~ presence of mind in a difficult situation, with little assistance from the local authorities ~~such incidents, if properly handled, rebound to our credit and to the discredit of these pressure groups concerned and it is therefore particularly valuable that H.M.A. and their staffs should give a good account of themselves ~~and their conduct~~~~

and I shall be <sup>glad</sup> ~~grateful~~ if you will convey to all concerned an expression of my warm appreciation of their admirable conduct.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to H.M.A. at Washington. R.G. 27/5

J am, etc.  
(Sgd.) C.W. Baxter.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference-

FO 371

61753

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E

E 3606

1947

PALESTINE

5 MAY

32

Registry Number } E3090/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

(G)  
Munich  
N<sup>o</sup> 5.  
23 Oct 1947  
5 May

TECHNER ZYCHLIN

American Military Police report of ZYCHLIN charged with theft of car, manslaughter and illegal possession of drugs. He claims to hold Palestinian naturalization certificate 24836Z and to have travelled on Palestinian passport issued 11/12/44. Received German passport April 1939, issued January 1947 for his passport. Frankfurt

Last Paper.

7655

(Minutes.)

Copy Co. (my/mason)

References.

P.C.D.

J.B. May 5

We have no trace. The Passport Office may have some papers.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

G. Walderson  
P.D.  
May 6.

P.Dex

8/5/47

Passport Office

Have you any papers on this?

No trace  
Hec

(S.E. CABRE)  
13/5

21.5.47

J.B. May 23

In P.P. P. Stern tel. 1099 6/6

P.C.D. [Signature]  
21/6/47

[Signature] 17/6

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

[Signature] 27/5

[Signature] 8/6/48

Next Paper.

3716

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COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:-

FO

371

61753



445

*Mr Godwin*

Zyehlin *Techuel*

*no trace on index*

*1923-44*

*W. Stollman*  
*20.5.47*

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Reference:-

**FO**

371

61753

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66

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 3716 36

5 MAY

Registry Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E3716/32/31  
R. G. Moxley  
Frankfurt  
25. 11. 1947  
5 MAY

Local Activities, Frankfurt.  
Refer - Frankfurt tel 33. of 25 April.  
Lohmstr memorandum on subject  
of demonstration held outside consulate  
building April 24, by Vice Consul  
Muller.

Last Paper.

3696

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/6.0.  
May 7

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

2 Feb 12/1

[Handwritten signature]

Next Paper.

(37762)

(Minutes.)

Copy no.

JB May 5

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Reference-

FO

371

61753

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PAL/GEN/1



E 3716  
5 MAY

37

No. 111

H.M. Consulate General,  
Frankfurt.

25th April, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 33 of the 25th April in which I reported that a demonstration was held outside this Consulate General yesterday, April 24th by some hundreds of Jews as a protest against British policy in Palestine, I have the honour to submit herewith a Memorandum on the subject by Mr. Vice Consul Mullany.

I myself was absent at the time of the demonstration, which passed off without any untoward incident. The American authorities appear to have taken every precaution to ensure adequate protection for the Consulate and it was at the advice of their officers on the spot that Mr. Mullany agreed to accept a letter from "The Delegation of the Mass Meeting of the Jewish people in Frankfurt", of which a copy is enclosed. The demonstrators appear to have been mostly Polish Jews.

I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosures to the Political Division, H.Q., C.C.G., Berlin.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

*R. G. Montagu*

H.M. Consul General.

H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

RGM/MS.

FILE  
DATE 25 APR 1947  
FOLIO 316  
124 - OUT

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Reference:-

FO

371

61753

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38

MEMO.

25th April, 1947.

At about 4.0 p.m. on the 24th April we were informed by the Provost Marshal's office that it was rumoured that some hundreds of Jews who were to attend a ceremony at Frankfurt synagogogue would afterwards march to the Consulate General and demonstrate about the execution of Dov Gruner, and about the Palestinian question in general.

It was not, however, until 6.15 p.m. that the cortege appeared. Previously, the U.S. authorities had posted about 100 armed military policemen in and around the Consulate building. They took every precaution to prevent any acts of violence and though the troops had strict orders not to use their firearms unless in absolute self-defence it was plain to be seen that every step would be taken to keep the situation in hand. Several dozen tear-gas bombs were carried. General Duff and Colonel Wood had called earlier to see that adequate measures were taken for the protection of the Consulate.

The demonstrators, numbering at least 1,000, and carrying numerous banners with inscriptions in English, German, Hebrew and Yiddish, halted in front of the building. One banner held the inscription "Jewish fighters for freedom in Palestine the Jews of Germany are with you", another something like "the Jews ask the democratic world to give them a land of their own". A large caricature of Mr. Bevin was conspicuous.

The crowd was harangued by a number of leaders or agents-provocateurs. After about a quarter of an hour a delegation of four or five approached the Consulate. Through a mistake on the part of some American officer they were allowed to enter the grounds. Strict orders had been given that there were to be kept outside the railings and the Americans had been told to inform any who desired entrance that the offices were closed and that the Consul General was absent.

Once inside the grounds they demanded an interview. This was categorically refused through the Americans. The crowd was becoming rather noisy on seeing their delegation left standing at the closed door and eventually General Duff and Colonel Wood came to the back entrance and asked if it would be possible for a member of the staff to simply take from the delegation a letter containing their grievances. They were sure that if this were done the crowd could be dispersed quietly. Mr. Mullany immediately opened the door and took the letter which was handed to him by the head of the delegation. One member of the delegation began to speak but was told that the office was closed. No conversation whatsoever took place although it has since been stated on the Frankfurt wireless that the Consul had received a delegation and discussed their problems.

The delegation returned to the head of the procession which immediately moved on. About a quarter of an hour later it returned on the farther side of the Avenue. The leaders again made several rather noisy speeches but no attempt was made to approach the Consulate. After about half an hour the crowd moved off towards the city where lorries were waiting to take them to their various destinations. Colonel Wood remained behind some moments and Mr. Mullany asked him if he considered it necessary to leave a guard on the Consulate. The Colonel replied that he would see to it personally that every demonstrator

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Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
61753

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39

got on the lorries and left the town.

Nothing further happened. Apart from being rather noisy the crowd was well-behaved and there was not so much fist-shaking or booing as might have been expected.

The Provost Marshal is to be congratulated for the manner in which he organised the protection of the Consulate, and a word of thanks is also due to his men for the good-humoured way in which they treated the whole incident.

The letter handed in by the delegation mentions the Jews of Frankfurt. Ninety per cent of the crowd appeared to be Polish Jews.



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Reference:- **FO 371** / 61753





67

E

E 3702  
7 MAY

PALESTINE

1947

Registry Number

E 3702/32/31

FROM

R. F. Monaghan

No.

Frankfurt

Dated

118

Received in Registry

28 Apr 1947  
7 May 1947

Zionist Activities, Frankfurt.  
Refer Frankfurt despatch 111 (E 3702/32/31).  
no demonstrations by Jews outside Consulate  
Building now Frankfurt copy of articles  
published by New York Herald Tribune  
(even edition) and local American newspaper  
"Start and Stages" of April 26.

Last Paper.

( 3716 )

(Minutes.)

References.

German Dept. Copy/CO.

JB May 7

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S/B.O.  
May 8

(Action completed.)

GEM 12/11

(Index.)

8/6/47

Next Paper.

3783

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Reference: FO 371 61753



H.M. Consulate General,  
Frankfurt.

No. 118.

28th April 1947.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 111 of the 25th April regarding the demonstration held by Jews outside this Consulate General on April 24th, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of articles published on the subject in the Paris edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and the local American newspaper the "Stars & Stripes" on the 26th April.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosures to the Political Division, Headquarters, Control Commission for Germany, Berlin.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

*H. M. Consul General*  
H.M. Consul General.

H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign  
Affairs,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

E 3762

4 MAY

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Reference:-

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45  
Extract from "New York Herald Tribune" 26.4.47

## 1,200 Jewish DPs in Germany March on British Consulate

**Banners Proclaim 'Down With Hangman Politics,'  
In Frankfurt Protest as Speakers Blast  
Britain's Policy on Palestine**

*By the United Press*

FRANKFURT, April 24.—An estimated 1,200 Jewish displaced persons, displaying huge banners proclaiming: "Down with British hangman politics," marched on the British Consulate here late this afternoon.

The demonstrators, who once or twice appeared to be getting out of hand, finally organized in an orderly manner, and marched in columns of fours to the consulate from the rebuilt Jewish synagogue.

Met once by military police armed with pistols, sub-machine guns and tear-gas bombs, the crowd was brought in line by a proposal that they send a committee of ten men with an American colonel to the British Consul to present their demands.

### Military Police on Hand

The military police marched quietly by the side of the column, although ten of them were inside the British Consulate, and between sixty and eighty more had been placed around and near the British Consulate.

The group was estimated at 200 by an official Army spokesman, but three reporters on the scene agreed with Jewish rabbis participating in the demonstration that the correct figure was nearer 1,200.

The Jews, who represented at least four camps in and around Frankfurt, met at 4 p.m. in the one synagogue that has been rebuilt in Frankfurt since a purge of Jews here in 1938. Most of the speakers represented the "Revisionist" group, parallel to the terrorist groups in Palestine.

### 'Remnants of Israel'

Four speakers, including one rabbi, spent one hour blasting British policies, which they said had replaced the Hitler-induced pogroms of Jews in continental Europe.

To the tune of wild applause, Moses Halperin, nominal head of the Revisionists in Germany, screamed: "We are building a Jewish state—that historic minimum of us, the remnants of Israel."

A second speaker said today's meeting was in memory of Dov Gruner, Jewish terrorist, and his three comrades, executed in Palestine a few days ago.

Each speaker mentioned a "march on Palestine" which many American officials expect will come off this summer in the shape of a "mass exodus."

Extract from "Stars & Stripes" 26.4.47

## Frankfurt Jews Stage UK Protest

FRANKFURT, April 25 (UP)—An estimated 1,200 Jewish displaced persons, displaying huge banners proclaiming "down with British politics," marched on the British consulate here late yesterday.

The demonstrators marched in columns of fours to the consulate from the rebuilt Jewish synagogue. The crowd was brought in line by a proposal that they send a committee of 10 men with an American colonel to the British consul to present their demands.

The Jews, who represented at least four camps in and around Frankfurt, met in the one Synagogue that has been rebuilt in Frankfurt since a purge of Jews in 1938.

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Reference:—

FO

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E

E 3783

A4

1947

PALESTINE

7 MAY

Registry Number } E3783/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. *board*

Dated *Tibuti*

Received in Registry } *11.14*

*5 May 1947*

*7*

*Escaped Jewish Homeless.*  
*States YKSTERNITRY ITZAK and BEN ARIAH*  
*have been sentenced to 4 months imprisonment*  
*in a charge of clandestine immigration,*  
*learned further in reply to ASMARAH of*  
*April 27.*

*ADDRESSED ASMARAH N 27.*

Last Paper.

*3476*  
*(3762)*

(Minutes.)

*Copy/CO.*

References.

*ICA 9.5.47*

*JB May 7*

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

*8, P.O.*  
*✓ May 8*

*8) Mr. Fitzgerald,*  
*M.F. 35, C.O.*

*✓ May 13.*

*del, Tibuti 7.*  
*May 14.*

*6/ Fitzgerald P.O.*

(Action completed.)

*✓ P.O. 12/1-*

(Index.)

*✓ May 16*  
*[Signature]*

Next Paper.

*E 3809*

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Reference:-

FO

371

61753











Registry  
No. E 3783/32/31

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

Draft.

To

H.M. CONSUL JIBUTI

TELEGRAM

~~Ref. to B.M.A. ASMARA~~

~~PARIS~~

Nr. - 7.

Date - May 14<sup>th</sup>

Refer to:

B.M.A. ASMARA

Nr. - 27.

H.M. Ambassador PARIS

Nr. - 764

En blanc

Distribution:

Departmental NO-1

copy C.O. (Mr. FITZGERALD)

OUT FILE  
IMPORTANT

Date

14/5 '47

2.50 p

Your telegram No. 14 [of 5<sup>th</sup> May: escaped  
Jewish arrests]

Please report date on which  
4 months sentence referred to in  
your para. 2 ends or approximate  
date of release if likely to be earlier.  
[Copy sent to M. E. Secretariat]

*[Signature]*  
14/5

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-

FO

371

61753













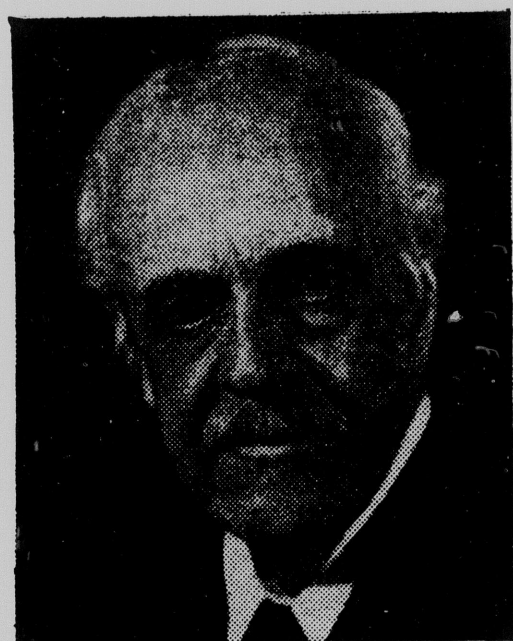


ADVERTISEMENT

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ADVERTISEMENT

# Testimony of the British Nation

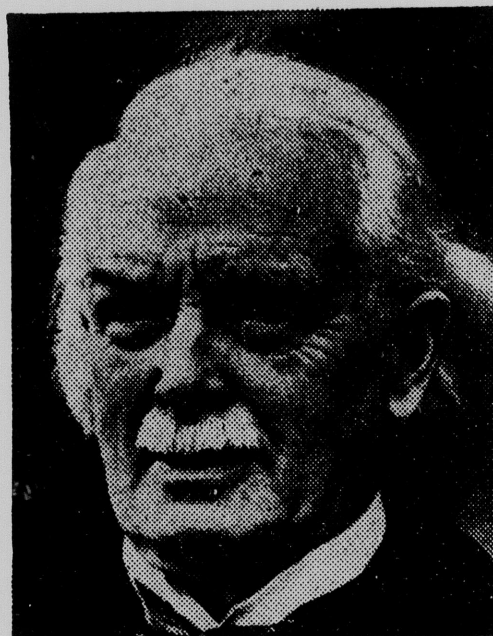


"Dear Lord Rothschild,

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

— Arthur James Balfour  
(The Then Foreign Secretary)  
November 2, 1917



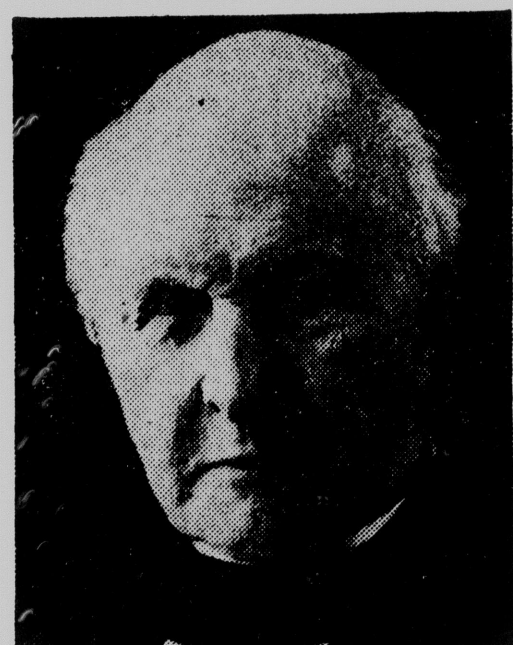
"There has been a good deal of discussion as to the meaning of the words 'Jewish National Home' and whether it involved the setting up of a Jewish National State in Palestine... It was contemplated that when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them by the idea of a National Home and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish Commonwealth. The notion that Jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order to ensure that the Jews should be a permanent minority never entered into the heads of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing."

— David Lloyd George (Former Prime Minister)  
*The Truth About The Peace Treaties*



"If, as may well happen, there should be created in our own life-time by the banks of the Jordan a Jewish State under the protection of the British Crown which might comprise three or four millions of Jews, an event will have occurred in the history of the world which would from every point of view be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire."

— Winston Churchill (Later Prime Minister)  
February 8, 1920



"If immigration for the next five years is confined to the limits of the White Paper... the position is that the Jews are reduced to the status of a permanent minority in a preponderatingly Arab State. After all their hopes, they shall return in their National Home to that minority status which has been their lot through long centuries in every part of the world! I venture to think that it was precisely from this permanent minority status that they had hoped to escape."

— The Late Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang,  
Archbishop of Canterbury—May 23, 1939



"We regard this White Paper and the policy in it as a cynical breach of pledges given to the Jews and the world, including America... If we do this thing today we shall have done a thing which is dishonorable to our good name, which is discreditable to our capacity to govern and which is dangerous to British security, to peace and to the economic interest of the world in general and of our own country. Moreover, it will not work..."

"I do not know what Government will be in power in ten years, and it would certainly be wrong for me to indicate what such a Government would do in circumstances that we cannot foresee and cannot know, but I think it ought to be known by the House that this breach of faith, which we regret, this breach of British honour, with its policy, with which we have no sympathy, is such that the least that can be said is that the Government must not expect that this is going to be



"The British Labor Party recalls with pride that in the dark days of the Great War they associated themselves with the ideal of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people, and that, ever since, the annual conferences of the Party have repeatedly affirmed their enthusiastic support of the effort toward its realization.

"They have never faltered, and will never falter, in their active and sympathetic cooperation with the work of political and economic reconstruction now going forward in Palestine."

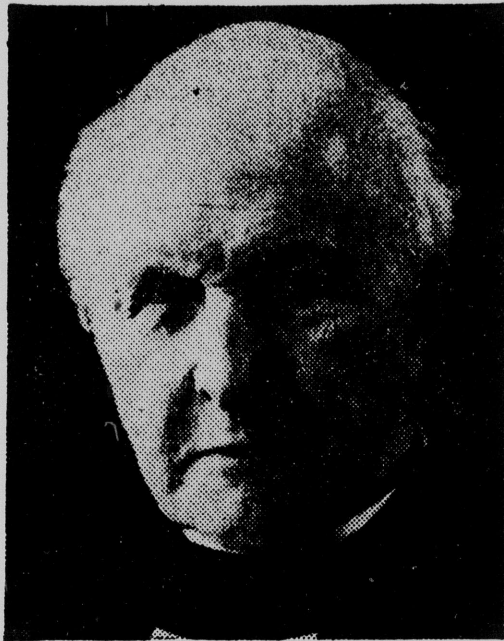
— Clement R. Attlee (Now Prime Minister)  
November, 1935



of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

—Arthur James Balfour  
(The Then Foreign Secretary)  
November 2, 1917



"If immigration for the next five years is confined to the limits of the White Paper . . . the position is that the Jews are reduced to the status of a permanent minority in a preponderatingly Arab State. After all their hopes, they shall return in their National Home to that minority status which has been their lot through long centuries in every part of the world! I venture to think that it was precisely from this permanent minority status that they had hoped to escape."

—The Late Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang,  
Archbishop of Canterbury—May 23, 1939

"There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish National Home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistible case for it now, after the unspeakable atrocities of the cold-blooded calculated German-Nazi plan to kill all the Jews of Europe . . . Let the Arabs be encouraged to move out

State in Palestine . . . It was contemplated that when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them by the idea of a National Home and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish Commonwealth. The notion that Jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order to ensure that the Jews should be a permanent minority never entered into the heads of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing."

—David Lloyd George (Former Prime Minister)  
*The Truth About The Peace Treaties*



"We regard this White Paper and the policy in it as a cynical breach of pledges given to the Jews and the world, including America . . . If we do this thing today we shall have done a thing which is dishonourable to our good name, which is discreditable to our capacity to govern and which is dangerous to British security, to peace and to the economic interest of the world in general and of our own country. Moreover, it will not work . . .

"I do not know what Government will be in power in ten years, and it would certainly be wrong for me to indicate what such a Government would do in circumstances that we cannot foresee and cannot know, but I think it ought to be known by the House that this breach of faith, which we regret, this breach of British honour, with its policy, with which we have no sympathy, is such that the least that can be said is that the Government must not expect that this is going to be automatically binding upon their successors. They must not expect that. I will go no further than that, but they must understand that this document will not be automatically binding upon their successors in office, whatever the circumstances of the time may be."

—Herbert Stanley Morrison  
(Now Lord President of the Council)  
May 23, 1939

as the Jews move in. Let them be compensated handsomely for their land, and their settlement elsewhere be carefully organized and generously financed. The Arabs have many wide territories of their own; they should not seek to exclude the Jews from this small area of Palestine, which is less than the size of Wales."

—Platform of the British Labor Party—December, 1944

might comprise three or four millions of Jews, an event will have occurred in the history of the world which would from every point of view be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire."

—Winston Churchill (Later Prime Minister)  
February 8, 1920



"The British Labor Party recalls with pride that in the dark days of the Great War they associated themselves with the ideal of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people, and that, ever since, the annual conferences of the Party have repeatedly affirmed their enthusiastic support of the effort toward its realization.

"They have never faltered, and will never falter, in their active and sympathetic cooperation with the work of political and economic reconstruction now going forward in Palestine."

—Clement R. Attlee (Now Prime Minister)  
November, 1935

## American Zionist Emergency Council

342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS: Hadassah, Labor Zionist Organization of America—Poale Zion, Mizrahi, United Zionists-Revisionists of America, Zionist Organization of America

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Reference:-

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61753



70

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E 3811

52

1947

PALESTINE

9 MAY

Registry Number

E3811/32/31

FROM

Chancery

No.

Washington

Dated

15/11/47

Received in Registry

12/12/47

8

Report of the ...  
minutes of the ... including  
ground ... of ...  
on ... and ...

W.S.

Last Paper.

3809

(Minutes.)

References.

Copy Co. (Mr Trafford Smith)

UN. Dept. 1205

Des. Smith  
May 9

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Trafford Smith  
P.O.  
✓ May 15

RJ  
Viz

(Action completed.)

4/6/47

(Index)

8/6/47

Next Paper.

E 3884

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Reference:-

FO 371

61753



E 3811

8 MAY

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

1st May 1947

Ref: 15/157/47

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

We shall be including in this week's Weekly Summary a general survey of comment and opinion on Palestine and the United Nations. There are a few items concerning Zionist pronouncements which, though too long to mention there, may nevertheless be of interest.

According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin of 28th April, the Jewish Agency, while seeking participation without a vote in the Special Assembly, does not intend to advance at present any request for a long range solution of the Palestine problem. (This appeared likely from the somewhat vague instructions which the Zionist delegates received as a result of the last Jewish Conference). Instead of this, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency says, the Jewish Agency leaders will attempt to do the following:

1. Secure a hearing at the Assembly, in order to present the Jewish case as fully as possible in behalf of all major Zionist and non-Zionist groups in the world.
2. Advocate that the fact-finding committee which the General Assembly is to appoint be as small as possible, with no British and Arab representatives, but with a representative of the United States.

3. Secure Jewish representation on that

/committee

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

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committee in case the British and the Arabs are represented.

4. Demand that the terms of reference of the fact-finding committee mention the British obligations under the Mandate, and the need for Jewish immigration.

5. Request that the committee should under all circumstances visit Palestine and study the problem on the spot.

6. Have full hearings guaranteed to the Jews before the committee along the same lines as arranged by the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee.

7. Impress upon the Assembly that it must request and obtain assurances from the British authorities that the findings of the committee will be carried out by the British Government without reserving for itself the right to refuse compliance.

8. Secure passage by the Assembly of a recommendation that in the interim period Britain is under an obligation to carry out the provisions of the Mandate.

9. Prevent any expression of approval or appreciation of the record of the British administration in Palestine - however vague or innocuous its wording - from being included in any of the Assembly's decisions, since this could be interpreted as a sanction by the U.N. of the British regime.

10. Convince the U.S. Government not to take a "neutral" attitude, but to act in accordance with the statements on Palestine made by American Presidents and with resolutions adopted by Congress and the major political parties.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency adds that earlier hopes of American Zionist leaders that the

/United

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Reference:-  
**FO**  
 371  
 61753

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71

1947

E

E 3884

PALESTINE

10 MAY 1947 58

Registry Number

E 3884/31/51

FROM

Embassy

No.

Washington

Dated

1082

Received in Registry

200/200/41

21/04/1947

10

... by ... of British ...  
... of ... with ...  
... of ... by ...  
... of ...  
... of ...

Last Paper.

3811

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)  
This incident never reached the extreme of the New York demonstration but the statement that the police "requested my visitors to leave" rather suggests that little more cooperation would have been received had circumstances required it.

N.A. Dept. - 7/5

Personal Dept.

Would you keep a record?

Mkt 28/5

Miss Strong H. Done.

Handwritten signature and initials

JB May 21

(Action completed.)

Handwritten initials and date 15/6

(Index)

Handwritten initials and date 15/6

Next Paper.

3886

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Reference: FO 371 61753



1082 /

200/204/47

59 E.

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Washington presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Embassy  
Washington, D. C.

E 3884

.....3rd May 1947.  
10 MAY

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copies of correspondence with British Consulate General, Boston, April 21st and 3rd May.	Visit of members of Brith Trumpeldor.

*[Handwritten signature]*

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Reference:-

FO

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61753







C 61  
O  
P  
Y

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,  
BOSTON 9, Mass.

No. 44

April 21, 1947

Dear Chancery,

On Friday, April 28th, about fifteen young men and women came to the consulate asking to see me and protesting against the hanging of Jewish terrorists in Palestine. They were informed that I was not in the office - I was at Squantum at the time attending the presentation of a plaque by the Naval Attache - but, assuming that I was merely at luncheon they said that they would wait and proceeded to make a great deal of noise and to declaim speeches. I received a telephone message at Squantum as to what was taking place and agreed that the police should be asked to send someone in case the situation got out of hand. My private secretary, Mrs. Scotson, with the support of Miss Goodwin, Information Officer, dealt with these visitors and Mrs. Scotson by sheer force of character compelled them to remove a Jewish flag which had been insolently draped over a presentation Union Jack contained in a glass case affixed to the wall of the public office. When plain-clothes police officers arrived and requested my visitors to leave, they did so. Before leaving they asked when I would be back at the office and said they would return at 4 o'clock. They were told that I would probably consent to see them, but they did not return. The group claimed to represent Brith Trumpeldor. Great credit is due to Mrs. Scotson for the manner in which she handled the situation.

I am reporting this occurrence as I understand that a somewhat similar visit was made in New York and possibly other consulates. As far as I am aware only one Boston newspaper printed any account of it - the Post had a short notice in an inconspicuous place; but the Record-American (Hearst) had a photograph of high school girls, Jewish, Protestant and Catholic, it was stated, picketing the Consulate.

.....  
Yours ever,

B. SULLIVAN

The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
Washington 8.

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Reference:-

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61753

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Munich, April 17th, 1947

To the

British Consulate

in Munich.

According to the wish of the Jewish people of Munich, which demonstrated to-day in Munich in protest at the British system of hanging Jewish fighters for freedom in Palestine, we give you the resolutions of the mass-meeting:

1) The demonstration of the 1,000 Jews in Munich, representing the 5,000 Jewish population of this city, has decidedly protesting against the system of hanging Jewish fighters for freedom in Palestine. The members of the Jewish people in Europe identify themselves with the fight for freedom.

The British occupation policy in Palestine brought about a revolt of the Jewish population in the holy land and only the independence of Palestine and an independent Jewish State will ease the struggle for peace on the Jewish population.

2) We demand the gates of Palestine to be opened for a wide Jewish repatriation.

We ask you to send the above mentioned resolutions to the British Government in London.

THE DELEGATION OF THE MASS-MEETING  
OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN MUNICH  
APRIL 17th, 1947

*Handwritten signature:*  
R. B. ...

FC 61753



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**FO**

371

61753

Annex 3.



90  
Shame on you, British hangmen

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Reference:-

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**FO**

**371**

**61753**

Annex 4.



71

TRANSLATION

**JEWS** ..... To be free or to die.

**JEWISH YOUTH:** This is your enemy.

Acquaint yourself with his beastly characyer, with his tyrannical look.  
Look well at your bloodthirsty enemy, the Btitish murderer, who is firmly resolved  
to liquidate the Jewish Yearning for Freedom.

Before us stands a terrorist regime and only one possibility:  
Either to fight the beast or to bow and be destroyed.  
Be awake at every attack by the British nazis. Join immediately the ranks of  
fighters: **IRGUN EWAI LEUMI**

**YOUTH:** Take up arms. For the holy fight for the people and the fatherland.

Picture: "S.S."  
English Gestapo bleeds a Jewish Passer-By in Tel Aviv.

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Reference: **FO 371** / 61753



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Reference:-

**FO**

371

61753

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Annex 5 .





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Reference:-

FO

371

61753



# ה'יות הפשים או למות!

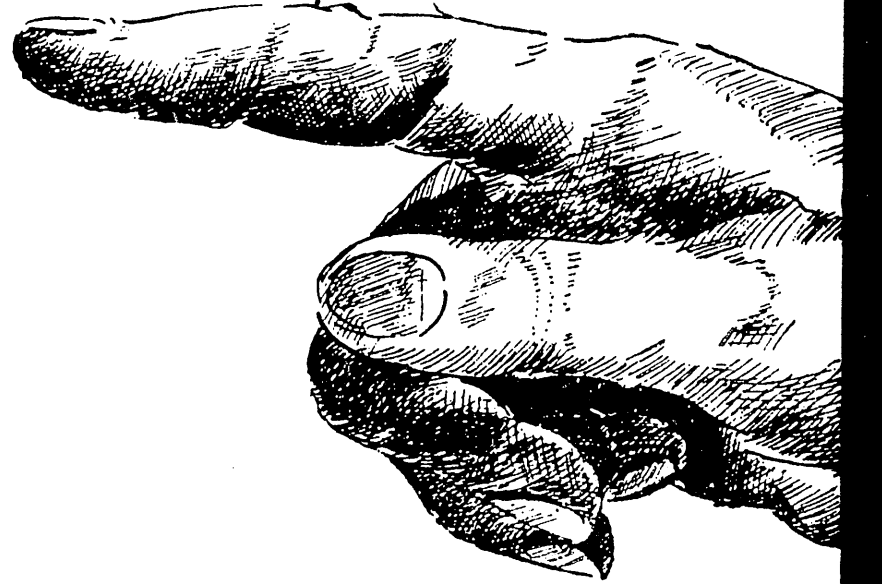
„S. S.“!



טנגלישע געסטאפא ציבלויטונג אן אידישן דורכגעער אין תל-אביב.

## כיינו!

יין טיראנישן אויסזען!  
בדיטישן מערדער,  
ישע נדיהייטס-שטרעבונג.





# יהודים מוכרחים להיות

## דאס איז דיין כיינפ יוגטלעכער יידישער

באקען זיך מיט זיין חיה'שן כאראקטער, מיט זיין טראנישן אויסזקוק, זיך גוט איין אין דיין בלוט-דורשטיקן שונא, דעם בריטישן מערדער וועלכער איז פעסט אנטשלאסן צו ליקווידידן די יידישע נרויהייטס-שטרען פאר אונז שטייט א טעראריסטישער דעזש'ס און איין אינציקע מעגלעכקייט: אדער צו קעמפן מיט דער חיה, אדער זיך אונטערצוגעבן און פארניכטעט צו ווערן. זיי וואך אר' יעדן אנגלייך פון די בריטישע נאציס. שטעל זיך גלייך אין די רייען פון קעמפנדיקן



## ארגון צבאי לאומי

יוגנט! גרייך געוויס! צום הייליקן קאמף-פאר פאלק און פאטערלאנד!

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Reference:-

FO

371

61753











73 -

1947

E

E 3911

PALESTINE

12 MAY

Registry Number

E 3911/32/31

FROM

Exchanging

No.

11 Jan

Dated

200/205/47

Received in Registry

5 May 1947

12

Zionist Activities (America)

Re: 11 Jan letter 15/157/47 (E 3911/32/31)

Now transmit further information re Zionist activities re remarks by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, at opening of exhibition on Palestine.

Last Paper.

7886

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, Trafford Smith  
PO  
May 15

(Action completed.)

9 Feb 2/6

(Index.)

11/10/48

Next Paper.

3930

N.A. Dept. <sup>92/45</sup>  
O.N. Dept. <sup>440</sup>

(Minutes.)  
copy c.o. (Mr Trafford Smith)

*[Signature]*  
O.S.E. - OFFICE  
13/5

2352 Series  
May 28

*[Signature]*  
3/5

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Reference: -  
FO 371  
61753



E 3911

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.  
5th May 1947

1 MAY

Ref: 200/205/47

3811/52/31

Dear Department,

Would you please refer to our letter 15/157/47 of 1st May about Zionist views and pronouncements on Palestine and the United Nations.

At the opening of an exhibition on Palestine sponsored by the Economic Bureau of the Palestine Foundation Fund at Rockefeller Center, New York, on 30th April, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, the President of the Fund, criticised American "neutrality" and charged Britain with having no intention of heeding U.N. rulings, which made the present U.N. meeting a farce. According to the press, Dr. Neumann, who, as you know, is Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America and was Silver's representative at the London talks, said that statements by British official spokesmen had made clear Britain's intentions on two essential points. The first was that they had no intention of relinquishing the Mandate. The second was that they would not feel themselves bound to carry out the recommendations of the United Nations. He described the present neutral policy of the State Department as meaning nothing more nor less than throwing the game to the Zionists' adversaries, since the British and the Arabs were left free to exercise all the influence they could command in opposition to the Jewish cause.

A rejoinder to these remarks was subsequently

/made

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO

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made by Judge Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee. He deplored Dr. Neumann's charge that the proceedings before the United Nations were a farce and said that he understood that Dr. Neumann did not speak on behalf of the Jewish Agency. He said that his Committee was confident that it voiced the almost unanimous view of all American Jews, Zionist and non-Zionist alike, in the expression of dissent from the statement attributed in the press to Dr. Neumann. His Committee deplored any utterance which sought to impugn the motivation or undermine the authority of the Assembly deliberations. Up to now the action of the American representatives gave no basis for Dr. Neumann's criticism. On the contrary, the defeat of the Egyptian motion indicated that thus far the American representatives had tactfully and efficiently handled a difficult situation. The solution of the Palestine problem could only be hampered by violence and the acts of the terrorists were doing untold injury to the cause of Jewish settlement in Palestine. The American Jewish Committee was, he said, wholly in accord with the position that the present discussions should be concerned only with the appointment of an investigating committee and they were confident that the American representatives would effectively see to it that a truly impartial committee was appointed. Dr. Neumann's comment on this was that he denied that he had disparaged the United Nations proceedings, and he questioned the relevance of Judge Proskauer's reference to violence in Palestine.

The exhibition is planned to last until October, when it will go on tour throughout the United States. Its aim is to give the people a picture of progress of Jewish Palestinians in the fields of industry, culture, medicine and education.

/One

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Reference:-

**FO**

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74

E

E 3930

1947

PALESTINE

12 MAY

Registry Number } E3930/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

W. Farquhar  
Addis Ababa  
25/5  
10 May 1947  
12

Escaped Jewish terrorists

W.S.  
B.B.

W/S Farquhar - 936  
Given list of the names for whom draft of  
draft telegrams to be sent to Government  
of Addis for transit en route to be  
in route to Addis Ababa.  
For further particulars of draft.

Last Paper.

3911

References.

E3783 } 32/31.  
3476 }

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

9) Brussels no. 365  
(with Addis tel. 235)Paris no. 628 with  
Addis tels. no. 234, 235,  
9236; 4 C.O. tels.  
no. 936 & 966 (E3476)May 17  
In + Out tels.  
Maj. Charteris, W.O.  
5 June

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper.

E 3948

(Minutes.)  
Palestine telegram NO. 936 of 8<sup>th</sup> May (at E3476)  
reported the presence of two escaped Jewish  
terrorists in JIBUTI. Both British Office and M.I.5  
requested us to press for their extradition and  
a draft telegram was made out accordingly (also in  
E3476). This telegram no. 3 from Addis Ababa  
removes the urgency of the case as the  
two men are undergoing four months' imprisonment.  
It is, therefore, desirable to consider the legality  
of extradition, before making representations to  
the French. Palestine telegram no. 936 (E3476)  
suggests that we may not be on very sure  
ground here.  
Eastern Dept. would be grateful for your  
observations accordingly.

*[Signature]*  
(J.E. CABRE)  
13/5

Treaty Dept. 14/5  
Mr. Evans' specific Treaty  
Dept. minute 14/5

The question whether a claim for  
extradition can be made to the French  
authorities depends on whether the Anglo-  
French Sabardin Treaty of 1876 is applicable  
to (a) Palestine and (b) French Somaliland and  
possibly also to (c) British Somaliland and also of  
course

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371 61753

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course whether the fugitives have <sup>actually</sup> committed  
any crime <sup>and</sup> if so, where it was committed  
and whether it is an extraditable  
crime.

The treaty in question is applicable to  
the colonies of both countries and  
assuming that French Somaliland is  
a colony, as opposed to a protectorate,  
it would operate there. It is, however,  
not applicable to Palestine and  
since Eritrea is foreign territory, it  
obviously cannot apply there either.

Apart therefore from the fact  
extradition is for this reason  
alone out the question it does  
not appear that the fugitives are  
charged with having committed  
any crime in Palestine. The point  
whether an extraditable crime, as  
specified in Art. III has been committed  
or not does not therefore arise so  
far as Palestine is concerned. It does  
it do so with regard to Eritrea  
since the fugitives have merely  
broken a regulation by escaping  
from detention.

A. B. Dantane  
(R.G. BOONFEE)  
(14.5.16)

Now please see E 3994 and  
action thereon

J. P. [Signature]  
(S. H. ABLE)  
15/5  
16/5

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References:-  
**FO 371**  
**61753**



E 3930

83

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British or United States Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.]

Cypher

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER  
JERUSALEM

Mr. Farquhar,  
No. 3  
10th May, 1947.

D. 2.20 p.m. 10th May, 1947.

R. 4.50 p.m. 10th May, 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 227 (for Colonial Office)  
Asmara No. 73.

Q Q Q

MOST IMMEDIATE  
TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 936.

My French colleague informs me that chief of Jewish congregation in Jibuti has applied to Governor of Jibuti for transit visas for six individuals alleged to be en route to Bolivia via Paris. All six were stated to be in Addis Ababa.

2. Their names were given as under -

- (1) Robert Feren.
- (2) Isidore Frank Furter.
- (3) Carlo Recanati.
- (4) Thomas King.
- (5) Arnold Edley Amitay.
- (6) Mann.

3. Numbers 5 and 6 have been identified by the French authorities as being the same two Jewish detainees mentioned in your telegram under reference. They are now undergoing four months imprisonment at Jibuti for illegal entry.

4. In view of the above it seems possible that three out of four individuals still in Addis Ababa may in fact be the Jewish detainees who escaped from Eritrea, on the assumption that three out of five are still at large.

5. According to French Consul No. 1 was born in Roumania, No. 2 was born in Lithuania and No. 3 in Rabat. All three held Bolivian laissez-passers issued in Paris. No. 1 only was seen by the French Consul who could identify from a photograph.

6. If you and B.M.A. Asmara think there is anything in this please telegraph what action you would like me to take viz-a-viz Ethiopian authorities.

[Advance copy sent to Colonial Office, Telegraph Section]



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Reference:-

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371

61753

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E

E 3948

1947

13 MAY

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E3948/32/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. 69

Dated Frankfurt

Received in Registry } 33

10 May 1947  
13

Levant Activities - Frankfurt

State, about 1000 Jews demonstrated before  
Congress 24 April against British Policy in  
Palestine demanded interview but were  
outspoken when latter stating previous  
was accepted.

Last Paper.

3920

(Minutes.)

*[Signature]* 13/5

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

*[Handwritten initials]*

(Index)

*[Handwritten initials]*

Next Paper.

3912

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO

371

61753



E  
E 3948  
DEPARTMENTAL No. 1 MAY

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1 MAY

FROM FRANKFURT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General  
No. 33

10th May 1947. R. 11.34 a.m. 11th May 1947.

Repeated to Berlin (Political Division)

IMMEDIATE rrrrrr  
SECRET

"About one thousand Jews demonstrated before  
Consulate 24th April against British policy in Palestine.  
Delegation demanded interview but were satisfied when  
letter stating their grievances was accepted. No  
incidents occurred. Full precautionary measures taken  
by American authorities. Copy of letter follows with  
report".

[Note by Communications Department: This was a  
missing telegram repeated at our request].

MAY 11 1947  
COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT  
FOREIGN OFFICE

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Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
61753



76

E

E 3952

56

1947

PALESTINE

13 MAY

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 3952/32/31

41 Farguhar

Addn Ababa.

234

12, May 1947

13

Jewish Groups.

Refer Addn Ababa tel 227 (E 3930/32/31)  
No. 1. Identified by French Consul as FRANCO  
RUBIN. Early arrival of papers capable of  
identifying other would be of considerable  
importance.

ADDRESSED JERUSALEM 105.

Last Paper.

3948

References.

(Print.)

8) (How disposed of.)  
Mr. Fitzgerald L.O.  
May 14

9) Paris (on E 3930)

8) Mai. Charteris  
N.O. 4., P.O.  
5 June

(Action  
completed.)

JEM 7/5

(Index.)

JEM 8/6/48

Next Paper.

5916

(Minutes.)

Copied to Mr. Fitzgerald (C.O.)

Please see E 3994 and action thereon

63. E. CABLE

15/5

16/5

In pp. Palestine tel. 952 11/5.

I have asked Mr. Fitzgerald (C.O.) to find out about  
the 6 man referred to.

In pp. 2) Mr. Fitzgerald, C.O., to Mr. Cable

no. 75156/151 F (1)/47, 22nd. May, 1947.

Mr. Fitzgerald agrees that there is nothing to be done  
about this man.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised.

Cypher

INDEXED  
E 2952 / 22 / 21

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham) 14 MAY 1947  
TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 11th May, 1947.  
R. 11th " " 17.10 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 952 Top Secret.

Addressed to Addis Ababa No. 664.  
Repeated to S. of S.  
" to B.M.A. Asmara No. 665.

I would be grateful if the Ethiopian Authorities might be requested to hold persons concerned until arrangements have been made to send an officer to establish their identity. Illegal entry into Ethiopia might provide grounds for their detention.

2. There are in all 6 (repeat 6) escapees. Rewards have been offered to persons giving information leading to their arrest.

Circulated to:-

Colonial Office  
Foreign Office

- Duty Officer.  
- Resident Clerk.

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Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

22<sup>nd</sup> May, 1947. 29

75156/151F(1)/47

SECRET

3952 / 32 / 31

Dear Cable,

23 MAY 1947

I thought you might wish to have in writing the information from M.I.5. concerning the sixth escaped detainee from Eritrea, which I gave you on the telephone on 21st May.

The person is called Eliahu Lankin, alias Eli Skripsky, and was born at Czernikov, Ukraine in 1914. Sometimes when using his alias he claims to have been born at Gomel, Russia 1916. He was previously a diamond cutter by trade. Before his arrest by the Palestine authorities he was an Irgun Zvai Leumi commander in Tel Aviv and one of Menahim Beigin's staff officers. He escaped from Asmara Camp in November 1946. He may, of course, now be in France, as suggested in Addis Ababa telegram No.79.

I have informed the High Commissioner of the French Government's agreement to refuse French visas to the other escaped detainees, and we are very grateful for your prompt action in this matter.

Yours sincerely  
Edward M. Fitzgerald

J. CABLE, ESQ.

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 Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
 61753



77

E

E 3956

1947

PALESTINE

13 MAY

Registry Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E3956/32/31

Lord Chancellor

6 11<sup>th</sup> Boria

7. May 1947

13. May 1947

High Court (Consolidation) - *Supervised*  
Duplicate copy of letter from Lord Justice  
Baker to the undersigned (help of High  
Court) - a quantity of documents  
sent to Boria.

Last Paper.

3952

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

apt. P.R. Edmonds  
B.O. 9/5

apt. P.R. Edmonds  
16/5

apt. Lord Justice  
Baker

8/ in Edmonds. B.O.  
7. - Mayell & Co. office

(Action completed.)

9/6/46

(Index)

9/6/46

Next Paper.

3960

(Minutes.)

see within

B.V. May 30<sup>th</sup>

RP  
19/5

In P.P. ~~Edmonds~~

In P.P. ~~Edmonds~~ 16/5

In P.P. P.R. Edmonds. B.O. to Mr Chancellor 19/5

D.S. Bevis  
May 28

JB June 9

In P.P. L. Baker 30/5  
40-minute 2/6

in Beck 2/6  
in M'Alpine 6/6

B.V. Minutes, W. Macheira 2/6

1/3 minutes

32003 F.O.P

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Reference:- **FO 371** / 61753



Minutes.

Eastern Dept.

INDEXED

91

The S/S saw Lord Justice Cohen, Mr Raski and Mr Stein on June 3<sup>rd</sup>, but did not wish to record the discussion. He mentioned, however, that they had expressed the fear that the moderate Jews might not have the opportunity of expressing their views before the U.N. Commission.

RSC McAlpine  
6/6

Wm 6/6

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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3956

*2 Sqs. Entd*  
*2 Boston Dept - for As.*  
*HOUSE OF LORDS please*  
*at the dfr letter to the dfr*  
*for any obs. 8/5*  
*7th May, 1947*  
*I wish see them*  
*with Greek Jones if*  
*he agrees JB*

I have received a letter from Lord Justice Cohen of which I enclose a copy. He has written to me because he is a Judge and therefore does not want to get mixed up with any question remotely bearing on politics, but I have expressed the view that if you are willing to see him there is no reason whatever why he should not properly accompany Stein and Laski on a deputation.

If you have any time I should judge that it might be useful for you to see him as he is a very level-headed and reliable fellow.

You will see that he does not desire to make a formal request for an interview if this would be embarrassing. I would be grateful if you would let me know whether you would be willing to receive him; I will then advise him.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.

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PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

The Royal Courts of Justice,  
Strand, W.C.  
5th May, 1947. 93

My dear William,

I know how interested and sympathetic you have been in relation to the Palestine problem and I am therefore writing to trouble you with a difficulty with which the Anglo-Jewish Association is faced.

I am on the Council of that body, which represents a moderate Jewish point of view on Palestine. It was, <sup>as</sup> you know, one of the Jewish bodies invited to attend the Palestine Conference. It expressed its willingness to attend if, notwithstanding the absence of the Jewish body most directly concerned, the Jewish Agency, H. M. Government thought the Anglo-Jewish Association's presence might be useful.

The Anglo-Jewish Association is now seeking to do constructive work in connection with the reference of the Palestine question to U.N.O., and is in communication with the American Jewish Committee, which represents <sup>in</sup> the U.S.A. a moderate Jewish point of view. It has sent off certain suggestions which were mentioned to Martin of the Colonial Office and Beeley of the Foreign Office before dispatch. We took this step, because while the Anglo-Jewish Association has definite principles to which it will always adhere, we desire to avoid doing anything which might embarrass H. M. Government.

The absence of any declaration of policy, on behalf of H.M. Government, inevitable though at this stage this no doubt is, adds to our difficulty in making the contribution we should like, to a solution of the problem. We feel that it might be of assistance, if at some not too distant date, Mr. Bevin, if he can spare the time, could see our President, Leonard Stein, and Neville Laski who has been working with him, on Palestine affairs.

They would like me to accompany them, if this interview takes place. Palestine is fortunately, at present, not a subject of party controversy, and it may be that in the circumstances there would be no objection ~~to~~ to my acceding to their request. But Palestine is a

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COPY

The Royal Courts of Justice, 97

Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

5th May, 1947.

My dear William,

I know how interested and sympathetic you have been in relation to the Palestine problem and I am therefore writing to trouble you with a difficulty with which the Anglo-Jewish Association is faced.

I am on the Council of that body, which represents a moderate Jewish point of view on Palestine. It was, as you know, one of the Jewish bodies invited to attend the Palestine Conference. It expressed its willingness to attend if, notwithstanding the absence of the Jewish body most directly concerned, the Jewish Agency, H.M. Government thought the Anglo-Jewish Association's presence might be useful.

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The absence of any declaration of policy, on  
behalf/

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behalf of H.M. Government, inevitable though at this stage this no doubt is, adds to our difficulty in making the contribution we should like, to a solution of the problem. We feel that it might be of assistance, if at some not too distant date, Mr. Bevin, if he can spare the time, could see our President, Leonard Stein, and Neville Laski who has been working with him, on Palestine affairs.

They would like me to accompany them, if this interview takes place. Palestine is fortunately, at present, not a subject of party controversy, and it may be that in the circumstances there would be no objection to my acceding to their request. But Palestine is a political question, and I did not feel at liberty to agree to do so, if the occasion came, without consulting you.

An additional reason why I am troubling you, is that the Anglo-Jewish Association did not wish to make a formal request to Mr. Bevin for an interview, if such a request, at this stage, would be embarrassing.

Yours ever,

Lionel L. Cohen.

The Rt. Hon.  
The Lord Chancellor.

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100

19th May, 1947.

INDRAE

Dear Henniker,

With reference to your letter of the 16th May about the meeting of our Secretaries of State with Lord Justice Cohen, Mr. Leonard Stein and Mr Neville Laski, I confirm that 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 3rd will be convenient for Mr. Creech Jones.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary.

J.P.E.C. Henniker ~~Major~~, Esq.

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Registry  
No. G3956/32/21

OUT FILE

101

27<sup>th</sup> Aug

Draft

to Lord Justice

Cohen

Justice

from

W.C.

J.H.

Dear Lord Justice Cohen,

The Lord Chancellor

recently wrote to Mr Bevin suggesting

that he should receive a small

deputation consisting of yourself,

Mr Leonard Stein & Mr Neville Laski.

The Foreign Secretary has accordingly

asked me to let you know that

he will be glad to see you & your

two companions at the F.O. at

5.30 pm. on Tuesday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>.

He is sorry that he cannot arrange

an appointment earlier but he has

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Copy to Edwards  
Co.

Mr Mayall  
h.c.'s office.

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is at present on a short holiday, for  
102 which he will be returning on the 24<sup>th</sup>  
There.

H.  
19/3.

Yours sincerely,  
(89) John Hencke.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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OUT FILE

108

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

27<sup>th</sup> June

(E.3956/32/31)

Dear Lord Justice Cohen,

The Lord Chancellor recently wrote to Mr. Bevin suggesting that he should receive a small deputation consisting of yourself, Mr. Leonard Stein and Mr. Neville Laski. The Foreign Secretary has accordingly asked me to let you know that he and the Colonial Secretary will be glad to see you and your two companions at the Foreign Office at 5.50 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd June. He is sorry that he cannot arrange an appointment earlier, but he is at present on a short holiday, from which he will be returning on the 2nd June.

Yours sincerely,  
(s.d.) John Henniker

Lord Justice Cohen,  
The Royal Courts of Justice,  
Strand,  
W.C.1.

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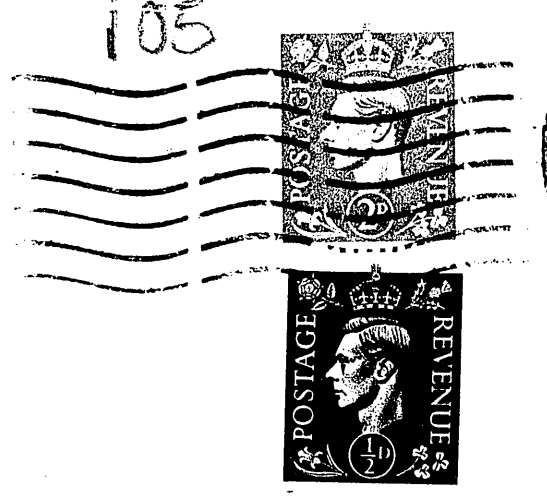






Received Dan to the Bureau  
opened in error. J.M. Hunt  
Mr Henniker  
Mr (Lunt) 2/2  
Economic Relations +  
Foreign Office  
London  
S.W.1

105  
A.I.  
11 45 AM  
30 MAY  
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**FO 371** / **61753**



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INDEXED

*W.D.*

Private Secretary  
-----

Fox meeting at 5.30 pm. June 3  
S/S & Colonial Sec. with undelivered

In his letter of May 5th to the Lord Chancellor Lord Justice Cohen states that he is on the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, which represents a moderate Jewish point of view on Palestine.

The Colonial Office confirm that Lord Justice Cohen as a member of the above mentioned Association is likely to hold reasonable and responsible views on the Palestine question.

Mr. Neville Laski and Mr. Leonard Stein are also both on the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association. It will be recalled that when efforts were being made to secure the representation of non-Zionist Jewish bodies at the Palestine Conference in London Messrs Laski and Stein were the representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Association's point of view, in expressing which they showed moderation and ability.

*Jr. S. Beith*  
(BEITH)

2nd June, 1947.

*R. G. ...*  
*V 2/6*

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Dear Feith.

INDEXED 107

The attached note embodies the views, as at 14<sup>th</sup> February, of the Anglo Jewish Association represented by Laski and Stein. It may be useful to Mr. Stein.

J. M. Callaghan  
H.C.

Mr. Henrich

You may care to have this in connexion with the note I gave you for tomorrow's meeting. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

D. J. Stein  
Tune 2 (BEITA)

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NOTE OF AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION. 108

14th February.

Present

Anglo-Jewish Association	Mr. I. Stein Mr. N. Laski, K.C.
Colonial Office	Secretary of State Sir D. Harris Mr. E.N. Fitzgerald.

After Mr. Creech Jones had welcomed the delegates, Mr. Stein said that the Association would not reject the new plan out of hand because it had the two great merits of allowing further immigration and of granting a measure of Jewish autonomy. Some points, however, needed further clarification. He would urge that the immigration should start as soon as possible, and that after the 96,000 Jews had been admitted some more positive criterion than "economic absorptive capacity" should be laid down for the next three years. He would like further information concerning the area and location of the Jewish zones and the measure of autonomy which would be granted. In the matter of Land Purchase, it was not clear whether the Arabs could prevent the Jews from buying land in the Arab zones. The future of the Negev had not been mentioned, although it was the only large unoccupied area. As regards the Advisory Council, he wished to know whether the Jewish members would be nominated or elected. Finally he expressed anxiety about the wording of the proposed Trusteeship Agreement which should, he considered, be based on the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, and not be so framed as to make a new start. If at the end of the transitional period the future of Palestine was referred to U.N.O. the wording of the Agreement might well affect the United Nations' decision.

The Association would offer the following constructive suggestion. It advocated some form of Partition, not because that would establish a Jewish State, but because it would allow free immigration and free expression to the Jewish people. It

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would bring a clear decision at once and avoid the suspense of the five years' period suggested by the latest plan. The Jews would feel that that plan was a pointer to the submergence of the Yishuv in an Arab state, and the present unrest would therefore continue. He thought that, in any case, His Majesty's Government should announce a policy forthwith and allow immigration to begin without delay.

Mr. Laski, speaking as a non-Zionist Jew, asked that some weapon should be given to the Jewish Agency and Hagana which would enable them to enlist the support of the whole Yishuv in the suppression of terrorism. Some concession over immigration would be the best weapon: the amendment of the Land Transfer Regulations might be another.

Mr. Creech Jones said that His Majesty's Government had made every effort to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides. The latest plan had been left purposely vague and had been put forward as a basis of discussion only. The Jewish Agency Executive had, however, demanded a Jewish State; and the Arab delegates had refused to move from their own proposals published last September. They had made it clear that the Arab States would oppose Partition by all possible means. He would, however, consider the various points raised by Mr. Stein.

His Majesty's Government had proposed the admission of 96,000 Jews in two years, and that for the next three years the High Commissioner should decide the rate according to the criterion of economic absorptive capacity. The principles governing that criterion could be decided by discussion. In the event of disagreement, the plan allowed an appeal to an independent international tribunal.

The Jewish autonomous areas were in the main contiguous and did not differ greatly from those outlined in the Morrison plan. The boundaries, however, were not finally settled but were discussable. It was the intention of His Majesty's

/Government

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Government to devolve as much real power as possible to the zonal authorities. As regards Land Purchase the minds of His Majesty's Government were still open and this point could again be decided by discussion with both parties. In any event the Jews would have the opportunity of expansion in large areas. The question of the Negev also, could be made the subject of discussion.

His Majesty's Government wished to set up an Advisory Council in order to associate the Central Government with the people, and hoped by this means to allay in some degree the Jewish fear of domination by the Arabs. At the end of four years a Constituent Assembly would be established to decide the future of the country. If this Assembly could not reach an agreement, then the whole question would be referred to U.N.O. His Majesty's Government would not oppose the inclusion of the wording of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate in the proposed Trusteeship Agreement.

Unfortunately, however, there had been no sign of agreement between the two parties in the recent discussions, and there was no chance of making a Trusteeship Agreement without Arab consent. His Majesty's Government might feel compelled to refer the problem to U.N.O. as soon as possible.

As regards the positive proposal of Mr. Stein, Mr. Creech Jones said that there were difficulties in reading the establishment of a Jewish State into the words of the Mandate. He personally had favoured Partition at first, but now realised the insuperable problems that it involved. His Majesty's Government would not, however, oppose it at U.N.O., if it were proposed as a solution. In reply to Mr. Stein's question whether the Morrison plan could be implemented without reference to U.N.O., Mr. Creech Jones said that it could be, but it had not been accepted by either party. Mr. Stein then asked whether His Majesty's Government would adopt a neutral attitude at U.N.O. and whether immigration

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would be allowed to continue in the interim period.

Mr. Creech Jones answered that both these points would be covered in a statement in Parliament shortly. Mr. Stein thanked Mr. Creech Jones for granting them an interview.

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1947

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E 3960

112

PALESTINE

13 MAY

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 3960/32/31

Rabbi M. M.  
Ponush.

13 May 1947

Hebrew Rights.

Hebrew Pamphlet by Rabbi M. M.  
Ponush, entitled 'Our Land and  
Hebrew Rights', issued in connection  
with Special Assembly of U.N. convened to  
deal with problem of Palestine.

Last Paper.

3956

(Minutes.)



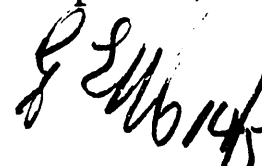
References.

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completed.)

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Next Paper.

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E 3960

# OUR CLEAR AND DECISIVE RIGHTS

PRESENTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENED TO DEAL  
WITH THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

BY

Rabbi M. M. PORUSH

Born in Jerusalem

Translated from the Hebrew Original

Including a statement by the late  
CHIEF RABBI A. I. KOOK

made in London prior to the issue of the Balfour Declaration

April 1947

JERUSALEM

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### INTRODUCTORY

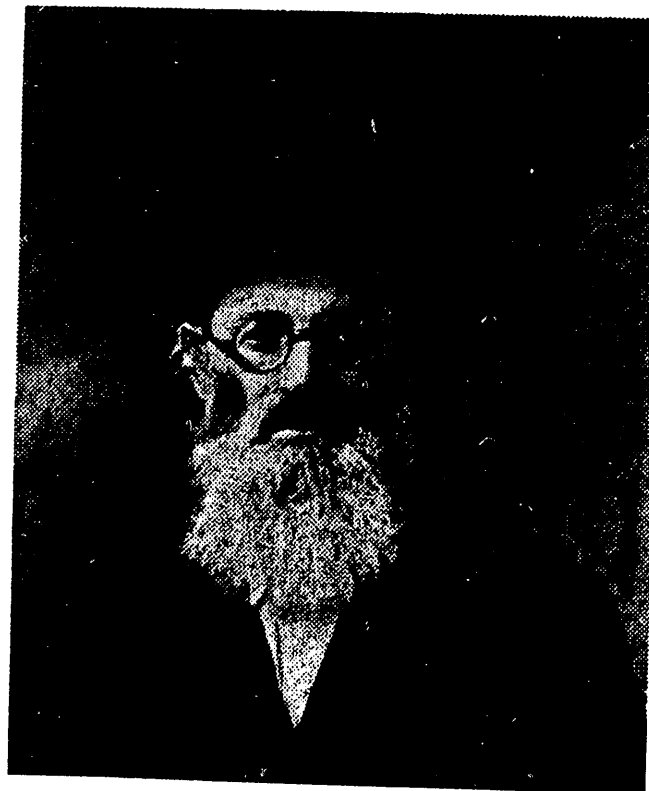
This pamphlet is the effort of an individual. The author lays no claim to any representative capacity. Yet in spite of that, or rather because of that, he ventures to hope that those who are shortly to assemble in Lake Success to pass judgment on the historical claim of the people of Israel to the land of Israel will heed statements by an individual Jewish Rabbi, a native of Jerusalem who has spent the more than seventy years of his life in the Holy City. My authority is the cumulative evidence of the divine laws of Israel, the lessons of Jewish history, past and, even more so, contemporary, as well as the practical experience of one who has devoted a lifetime of study and action within the precincts of the Holy City.

As one of the testimonials published in the pamphlet states, it is not uncommon in democratic countries for a private individual with deep patriotic feelings to make his individual voice heard where he hopes it will help his people's cause.

I can only pray to the God of Israel that my words which come from the depths of my heart will be heeded by those who are now to pronounce their judgment on the justice of our cause.

M. M. PORUSH

In the Holy City of Jerusalem  
Nissan 5707 (April 1947)



Rabbi M. M. Porush

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COPIES OF LETTERS ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT  
OF THE HEBREW EDITION

COLONIAL OFFICE  
DOWNING STREET  
S. W. 1.

20th February, 1947

Dear Sir,

Mr. Creech Jones has asked me to thank you for the pamphlet you sent him and for your letter dated the 20th January, 1947. Its contents will be noted.

Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) DOUGLAS SMITH  
Private Secretary

The Rabbi M. M. Porush.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JERUSALEM

22nd January 1947.

Dear Rabbi Porush

I am directed by His Excellency to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th January in which you enclose your pamphlet drawing attention to the main claims of the Jews.

(Sgd) JAMES STEWART  
Private Secretary

**THE JEWISH AGENCY**

Department for Religious Affairs

Jerusalem Shevat 5, 5707

Rabbi Menahem Mendel Porush,  
Jerusalem

Dear Rabbi Porush,

I am directed by Rabbi J. L. Hacohen Fishman to acknowledge the receipt of your pamphlet "Our clear and decisive rights" which you were good enough to forward to him, and to convey to you Rabbi Fishman's sincere thanks for the truly valuable statements contained therein.

I remain, Sir  
Yours etc.  
(Sgd) N. BEN MENAHEM.

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116

THE VAAD LEUMI (GENERAL COUNCIL) OF THE JEWS OF PALESTINE

Ref. J/856  
16.1.47.

Rabbi M. M. Porush,  
Shaare Hessed,  
Jerusalem.

Dear Rabbi Porush,

I have read with great interest your pamphlet on "Our clear and decisive rights" in connection with the London Talks, and I thank you for it. I find the pamphlet a commendably concise statement of our historical rights and claims and a valuable analysis of the difference between the attitudes of Jews and Arabs to that land. I have read with special interest the last chapter which takes a definite stand against the acts of terror and the shedding of innocent blood by the dissentient organizations which profess to fight for the good of the nation but meanwhile reject the discipline of the nation as well as undermine the authority of the elected representatives of the nation who are qualified and empowered to act in the national interest on behalf of Palestine.

The Vaad Leumi has devoted three memoranda to the subject dealt with in your pamphlet. These were presented to the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry and will be published by us in Hebrew in due course.

Yours etc.  
(Sgd) I. BEN ZVI  
Executive, Vaad Leumi.

FROM RABBI MEYER BERLIN, MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION  
WORLD CENTRAL.

April 1, 1947.  
Ref. 31/1267

Rabbi Menahem Mendel Porush  
Jerusalem.

Dear Rabbi,

You have done well to publish your pamphlet on "Our clear and decisive rights" to claim our holy land from whomsoever has it in his power to do us good or harm in this great issue, whether it be the British Government and their representatives or the United Nations Organization. While our official claims have been and will yet be presented by our competent bodies, there

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I

**Israel in the Land of Israel — Jewish life in the Diaspora  
— Jewish hopes for redemption.**

There is no country in the world in which the Jews preceded the indigenous population. Wherever the Jews migrated, they found a native population of non-Jews preceding them. Knowing that they were there on the sufferance of the native population, they submitted to all manner of restrictions and anti-Jewish decrees.

They segregated themselves and led a dual life, one life for the outside world, and one between themselves. They adapted themselves to the ways of the Gentiles among whom they lived, while leading an independent life within their own fold, something like a government within a government. They were masters of their religious, cultural and social affairs which were determined by the Rabbis and the lay leaders of their communities.

Yet for all their outward subjection to the "Galuth" (dispersion) and the decrees of the respective States, they remained free men in spirit, retained their personal dignity and their national pride in their religion, their morality and ethics, and their honourable family life, looking back with pride upon their brilliant past in their ancient homeland, and looking forward to their redemption.

Only in Palestine did the Jews precede the Arabs, for they established in the land the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, built in it their glorious Temple, and in it rose their prophets who prophesied their own future and the future of all the nations of the world.

II

**Jewish settlement in Palestine has never ceased — The link between the Jews in the Diaspora and Palestine Jews — Regulations passed by Diaspora communities providing for the support of the Jews of Palestine.**

At no time since the occupation of the land by the Romans did Jewish settlement cease in Palestine. The Byzantines, the Persians as well as their successors in the occupation — the Arabs, found Jews residing in Palestine. Although the centre of Jewish life continued in Babylonia, nevertheless Palestine and its Jewish population played a major and important role in the Diaspora, and there was a constant link between them, thanks to the sys-

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the mob, and incite them by frightening them with alleged threats to their Holy Places and with the alleged danger of Jewish domination over them.

VI

**The land is linked with the Jews — The Positive and direct link — The disinterested love — National consciousness — The legacy of the faith — Not a local question — A question of the survival of the people of Israel**

Not so is the link of the Jews with Palestine. It is not that they are linked with the land, but the land is linked with their souls. Every one of the Jews dispersed throughout the world, if his soul has not been infected by the virus of assimilation, and if he still retains a glimmer of the faith and hope for the return to Zion, which has inspired Jews for generations past, will maintain a positive and direct link with the country either from a religious instinct or from a sense of national hope. That is a direct, positive link, a disinterested, platonic love, an abstract sensitiveness which prevails subconsciously. Even the national, secular consciousness which was fostered by those who proclaim themselves non-religious is in essence a product of the legacy of faith of generations, the faith in the revival of Israel and in their return to their ancient homeland. Our claim that the whole of Palestine be a Jewish state is not a negative one in the sense that others should not dominate us, neither is it a purely local question, but is in essence a question of the very survival of the Jewish people in the world.

VII

**Why have the Jews survived in the Diaspora — The domination of religion over the state — The power of religion and the Torah in Jewish life — Separation of state from religion — National consciousness among nations — Jewish national revival — The love of the Jews for their language and country — Political Zionism — Theodor Herzl — The World War I — The Balfour Declaration.**

So long as the states of the world were based on foundations of religion which dominated the state, and influenced international affairs and complications, so long as the ambition to expand and conquer fed on religion passion, and on the zeal of the expanding power either to impose their faith on others or to defend

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their religion, the Jews could survive in the countries of their dispersion. They have thus survived for two thousand years because they felt that their own faith and religion were as powerful as a Great Power, even without any Army or Fleet. Theirs was a spiritual strength which fed on their religion in which they found a source of inspiration, of comfort and joy. Their faith, the Torah, and its religious commands were one, and these have cemented and linked all the Jews into one nation even though they were scattered and dispersed in all parts of the world.

But when a separation was effected between the State and the Church, and the direction of the State and the Administration came to be based upon national foundations, the foundations of religion among Jews, too, became weakened. Some of them found satisfaction in the semblance of emancipation which was granted to them, and professed to adopt alien nationalism. They began to strive after reforms in Jewish religion, to emulate the ways of their environment, to the point of abandonig their religion, and assimilated themselves into the people among whom they lived.

It was then that the national consciousness was roused among Jews. At first it took the form of explaining the glories of Judaism to the outside world in a large spate of literary and scientific works on Judaism and Jewish history. This gave place to a real national revival with its attendant cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature. These initial processes led to the movement of "Hibbat Zion", (Love of Zion), and the idea of Palestine colonization. Subsequently Theodor Herzl created political Zionism, and founded the Zionist movement, which were designed to demand from the nations of the world the national redemption of our people and our right to our country, by public international law, so that it may become the Jewish State.

The first World War has wrought havoc among East European Jewry. Many communities were destroyed, and Jews had to migrate. There were grave Anti-Jewish outbreaks which caused loss of Jewish life and property. The Palestine Yishuv, too, underwent serious trials. Famine and disease combined with persecutions at the hands of the Turkish regime which viewed the Yishuv with disfavour, because of their suspicion that it sided with the Allies, then the enemy of Turkey, and many leading Jews who were suspected by that regime were deported from the country.

When the war came to an end, as British troops stood at the gates of Palestine, the Balfour Declaration was issued. It brought about a great wave of jubilation and joy among the Jews of Palestine and the Diaspora. Their belief was strengthened that the trials they underwent during the war heralded the end of Jewish suffering and the dawn of their redemption, when their

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ancient homeland would be restored to them, the land in which their national spirit first awakened, and that the Jews would thus return to the sources of their holy Torah and faith, as in ancient times.

VIII

**Arab-Anti-Turkish rebellion—Britain's promise to liberate the Arabs — Attitude of Arabs to Balfour Declaration — Peace Conferences — Allocation of Mandates — Division of Arab territories — Britain's undertaking to help towards the realisation of the National Home.**

The Arabs of Palestine who have always treated their Jewish neighbours with respect and friendship, rose in rebellion against the Turkish regime, as did the Arabs of neighbouring countries who were bribed by the spies of the Allied Governments and were promised liberation from Turkish rule. They thus helped the Allied armies, more or less, towards the achievement of their triumph. At that time they did not protest against the Balfour Declaration. Even the Government of adjacent Egypt evinced no opposition to the Jews. Certainly, the Wahhabi desert tribes carried no weight at the time, and no one recognized them.

When the Peace Conference was convened at the end of the war, Jewish representatives appeared before that Conference, and made representations on behalf of the Jewish people for the recognition of our right to Palestine, and for the grant of an equality of rights to Jews in the Diaspora.

When the Mandate was conferred at San Remo on behalf of the League of Nations, when the liberation of the Arabs was given public international sanction, and Arab territories were given under two different mandates, to two different Mandatories, the nations of the World there assembled also gave their consent to the Balfour Declaration which provided for the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home, under British mandatory supervision. Thereunder Great Britain was to have helped Jews to develop the country and advance it by Jewish immigration, until the country would be capable to achieve its independence. It was the spirit of the Balfour Declaration which was given on the basis of political Zionism to move the Mandatory to recognize the Jewish Agency, and the Zionist Organization, as the body which would cooperate with the Mandatory in all matters pertaining to the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and there was no doubt that the ultimate aim was that Palestine would be a Jewish State.

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brethren established states of their own, complete with Kings and Presidents who, in any case, would maintain close cultural and national contacts with the Arabs of Palestine.

But the Government were of a different opinion. They always professed anxiety for the rights of the Arabs, lest they be violated, and have thus considerably aggravated the Arab problem. They have always sought ways to appease the Arabs at the expense of Jewish rights.

X

**Government officials — Riots and murder — The detachment of Transjordan — Renewal of riots — A Commission of Enquiry — The partition proposal — Stabbing Jewish hearts — A small part — The respective values of a Jewish State and a Jewish National Home — After the destruction of the Temple — No denial of rights — A viable part of the country — Rejection of proposal — Its revival**

Government officials began to frown upon the Jews, and to smile to the Arabs. In all Government departments Arabs were given more and much higher posts than the Jews. The Government encouraged them until they dared break out in a wave of riots and murder. To appease them, the Government tore away Transjordan from Palestine, and a new Government was established there, without giving the Jews the right even to live there as citizens, and the Transjordan frontier is closed to the Jews. Before very long, that country attained its independence, and its ruler was proclaimed King who now turns westwards.

Riots were renewed with greater ruthlessness, and the blood of the innocent and the holy was shed on the soil of the Holy Land. Although the Jews evinced self-restraint and sought consolation in the continuance of the work of the upbuilding and expansion of the Yishuv, a Commission of Enquiry was sent to the country, as though there was anything to enquire as to who the rioters were or who begun the riots. Once again the result was the appeasement of the Arabs and the violation of Jewish rights. The Commission put forward a humiliating Partition proposal, with a very tiny share of the country allotted to the Jews.

Even the very partition itself, the partition of the country even within its natural borders, and with its full sanctity, is a blow that stabs the hearts of the Jews; for to the Jews the country is no mere property which two contestants dispute, and as to which a compromise is possible.

Nor is the question of Palestine to the Jews merely a question of finding a refuge to save the refugees, but it is the question

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of the very existence and survival of the Jews, the question of the restoration to them of their dignity, of their homeland of which they were robbed. The Jews cannot agree to part of the country which is now under mandatory administration only, being handed absolutely to another government and regime, and to their being forever deprived of their right to the country.

This is all the more true in view of the fact that the tiny share of the country which the Commission were pleased to offer to the Jews has hardly enough substance to become for them a state or a National Home. Particularly so, now after the destruction of European Jewry, when many scores of thousands of stateless Jews are interned in Concentration Camps, and there is no place for them save in our country to which their eyes are turned. In face of such a situation no part of the country which is fit for Jewish settlement may be taken away from them. Both the Jews and the Arabs have rejected the Partition Proposal which thus remains buried in the archives of the Colonial Office. But there are sometimes Counsellors who revive it.

#### XI

**Propitious occasion for riots — Wicked regime — Weakness of the British Government — A form of Rebellion — Jewish self-restraint — The oppressive situation — Government powerless to restore order — The White Paper — Distortion of the Balfour Declaration — The Jews have rejected the White Paper — The Permanent Mandates Commission have condemned it — Outbreak of the war — Blitzkrieg — Invasion of Europe — Hitler has visited his wrath upon the Jews — The open miracles — Near the gates of our country — The beginning of his collapse — The end of the wicked.**

The Arabs found a most suitable occasion for riots when the wicked regime came to power in Germany and sought to subject and oppress the whole world under their feet. Hitler proclaimed his first war against the Jews, and the Arabs realised the weakness of the British Government who had at first cringed to him. They then begun terrible riots until these assumed the form of an open rebellion. The Jews who were in a state of despair, sensing the evil which was to come upon their heads, evinced real self-restraint by relying on the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion which was then intended against the Government, too.

But the British Government professed to give the impression that it was powerless to suppress the Arab rebellion, and in order

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to appease them, issued the White Paper which blackened and distorted the Balfour Declaration. Not only the spirit of it was taken away, but indeed little was left of the body of the Declaration itself. The Jews rejected the White Paper, by protesting and demonstrating against it, while the Mandates Commission, too, condemned it, and expressed their view that it was contrary to the Balfour Declaration and to the pledges given by the Mandatory to the Jewish people.

Meanwhile the war with all its horrors broke out and the Satanic enemy invaded Europe in a Blitzkrieg, and wherever he marched, he destroyed and ruined mercilessly everything he found. He poured all his wrath upon the Jews, whom he put to forced labour, ruined their property, and begun to carry out his devilish designs for the complete and absolute extermination of the Jewish people as a people. Through Italy in which his fellow criminal ruled as a dictator, his armies marched to North Africa, and reached close to the gates of our country. Here an open miracle occurred when at Alamein his defeat and retreat begun. The Allied Armies marched from victory to victory until they arrived at the gates of Berlin. The end of these two criminals was like the end of all the wicked who attempted to exterminate the people of Israel, for their misdeeds were avenged on them.

## XII

**The full hope — Jewish suffering — The Yishuv's share in the war effort — The enlistment of boys and girls — Going back on their treacherous designs — A new world order — A permanent peace — Peace with the Jews — There can be no peace without their homeland — The Bevin Declaration — The shocking surprise — A glimmer of hope — The cooperation of the United States Government — A Committee of Enquiry — Its visit at the concentration camps — Its tour through the country — The evidence before the Committee — Our hopes were disappointed — We were comforted with its recommendation for the immigration of the hundred thousand and with the refugee ships.**

We had hoped and had been confident that after the disaster that befell the Jewish people who lost six millions of its sons, killed, asphyxiated and buried alive, and after the Yishuv's great contribution to the war effort, when scores of thousands of its boys and girls abandoned their normal work of upbuilding and settlement and volunteered for active service at the front, the Mandatory would not revert to its treason, and the Allies, too,

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XIV

**The obstacles in our way — The irresponsible dissentient groups — Sabotage and murder — The Yishuv protests and condemns — There is no illegality against the illegal White Paper — We admire only the heroism of the spirit — The voice of Jacob Rather than the hands of Esau — Terror merely provokes Government to shed our blood and destroy our property — Soldiers running wild in riots against Jews — Sabotage and destruction, loss of our life — The desecration of the stronghold of our honour — And the honour of our leaders — Dear brethren, stop your misdeeds — Obey the advice of our teachers and leaders — Repent!**

To our pain and shame the obstacles in the way of the Yishuv which most disturb their peace of mind, come from within our fold. Irresponsible dissentients who have been provoked by the discreditable White Paper Policy of the Government to a point of insane irresponsibility, have taken to acts of terror, sabotage and the shedding of innocent blood. All the balanced members of the Yishuv strongly condemn their activities. We do not consider illegal any action that they take against the illegal White Paper. We could associate ourselves with most of their statements and manifestoes in which they expose all the intrigues which are hidden from us and all that is being stage managed behind our backs. We would have admired their courage and bravery, a new phenomenon in Israel's youth, had they been heroes of the spirit, had their voices been the voices of Jacob rather than the hands of Esau. With their own hands they frustrate their supposedly good intentions. They cause more harm to us, to whom they purport to do good, than to those whom they purport to harm. If Government have imperialistic and strategic designs, the casualties they suffer are obviously insignificant for the achievement of such designs. Terror is in reality a means of provocation in the hands of Government to justify their anti-Jewish activities, to place our life and property at the mercy of riotous soldiers who ruthlessly destroy the fruits of the toil of many years.

Dear sons, You must remember that you have inflicted upon us many unnecessary casualties, the loss of innocent blood. Many families have thus lost their breadwinners and have become orphaned. Think of the many innocent people who have been dragged into internment and detention camps!

The hands of the soldiers have defiled the stronghold of our honour, and have shamefully molested our leaders. Who knows, but that even worse consequences are in store for us, when the Government proceeds to implement all its mischievous designs against us.

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us. We have given a great deal to humanity, we have reinvigorated human morality, and some of our spiritual heritage has found its way into the essence of every civilised religion. We have done and are still doing much for the rescue of humanity from servile and dark idolatry. Our wonderful, divine history is now and will forever remain the basis of the purest human spirit.

The nations have indeed rewarded us for our contribution in a strange way. By robbing us of our land, expelling us from our country, burning and destroying our Temple, by massacring us cruelly, and with the flames of the Auto-Da-Fe, with the humiliating yellow bands, with the cries "Hep-Hep", on the streets, by driving nails into our minds, by all manner of false libels — All this was their reward for drawing all their strength from our sacred source of life..

Now that we almost reached the end of the war, when the terrible wickedness of nations has destroyed all that is good and peaceful, when the earth is vibrating from the weight of its sins, when national ideas as well as Thrones are tottering, when humanity hopes to be redeemed forever by the blood which was shed in this ghastly war, when the cruel pains which were caused to humanity have kindled a holy spark in the hearts, and all hope against hope that the post-war period will bring in its wake a better and more beautiful life than the pre-war life, a life of justice and decency which will be worth the tremendous sacrifices that were brought for its sake during the war, is it not our great and holy duty at this wonderful and auspicious hour, to proclaim to the whole of humanity, particularly to the belligerent civilised nations that if the greatest injustice of all time continues to remain on their conscience, and they do not atone for the crimes of murder and robbery which they have perpetrated upon us, they would bring upon themselves even greater misery than that which they bring upon us?

For in that event they would be endangering the very world order of justice which they profess to bring about and which they hope would emerge from the present blood bath. They would be rendering the present bloodshed a truly brutal, barbaric and ineffective butchery. Our own outcry which is rising to heaven is bound to render nugatory all those idealistic aspirations, and to bring about the worst possible upheavals in their social life.

On the other hand, should the present war, along with all the other good that it will bring in the international order, also result in our national restoration, should the nations of the world help us reestablish ourselves in our own home, return to us our country and help us set up our government therein, so that we may there revive in peace our own original and ancient way of

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life, spiritual as well secular, then an eternal stain will be removed from society. When the voice of Jacob in its truly divine tones is once again heard in the international choir, then the world will recognize a true and righteous life. Only in that way may the terrible calamities of this war be said to have produced results which would bring satisfaction to humanity.

For our part we can only accept that anticipated happiness whole, in the completeness of our original soul, which cannot be divided into national and religious watertight compartments. The ancient and glorious heritage of Israel which has withstood like a rock the vicissitudes of time is far more sublime than all these compartments.

The narrow — mindedness of these who want to split the wholeness of our brilliant life is an act of treason not only to the Jews but to all humanity.

But we still cherish the hope that the sacred justice of our case will be recognized by all, Jews and non-Jews alike, and that the futile dreams of those who seek to divide and split us will vanish. We shall press our complete claim with all the force at our command and our voice will be heard in all quarters to the everlasting glory and happiness of all mankind and to our own divine delight and happiness, to the glory of our spirit which will be a beacon of light to all nations and a source of spiritual regeneration to all corners of the world.

Made in London in 1916.



EXTRACTS FROM MY WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO  
THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

**Addressing the Committee, the author stated inter alia:** ...You must carefully weigh all the arguments that will be adduced before you, and examine the psychological background thereto, and see whether they emanate from the mere desire to drive a hard bargain and derive the greatest possible profit from your examination, or whether they come from the depths of the pained soul of those whose very survival is at stake in your enquiry.

Again, where the testimony comes from quarters unconnected with either of the two peoples closely concerned in the enquiry, you must also examine whether such testimony is truly important or draws on a bias of love or hatred to either of the parties. It is

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We must, therefore, warn the Mandatory and the United Nations who are anxious to bring about a peaceful international order throughout the world, that no permanent and real peace is possible without a solution of the Jewish problem. The destruction of European Jewry has convinced us beyond question that we can no longer afford to wait, and content ourselves with promises for a gradual and evolutionary process of national restoration. We are sufficiently mature, and talk to you in plain language. We ask for the ultimate objective that humanity can give, namely — A JEWISH STATE.

Every law is enacted not for an individual or for numerous individuals, but for the general body of the community, and it is premeditated by the spirit that dominates all men. This is all the more true in the case which is now before you, which is not a dispute between individuals but between nations, and must be determined according to the spirit of the general body of humanity. It is a dispute between two nations, but insofar as one of the parties, the Arabs, are concerned, not only does the outcome of the dispute not affect the survival of the Arab nation as such, but indeed the subject of the dispute is without any significance to the general body of the Arab people. It follows therefore that the Arab states cannot be regarded as a third party to the dispute with the right to plead their cause. Not so the Jews, for every Jew, faithful to his people and his religion, is himself a party, while the Jewish people as a whole are a principal party. The Judges must therefore reckon with the general body of the Jewish people, who obviously overrule and outweigh the individuals, no matter how numerous.

Is it not enough that Great Britain uses Palestine and her ports as her military and naval bases? But should Palestine become a Jewish state, the Jews would never ask Britain to withdraw her troops from the country, unless she herself chose to do so. In consideration of her keeping her forces here, all that we would ask is that she give us protection against the surrounding states, even though these states, too, would later understand that they have nothing to be afraid of the Jews. If peace prevails between us, it would result in mutual benefits to us all, both in the economic and in the cultural spheres. The local Arabs would certainly be safeguarded in all their civil and national rights even without the protection of thousands of Police and numerous British officials, high and low, who are kept at much higher rates of pay than those paid the citizens of the country, which run to very large amounts, which weigh heavily mainly on the Jews, amounts which could be used to better advantage, for the admission of hundreds of thousands of our brethren.

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140

# זכויותינו הברורות והמבריעות

מוגש  
למושב המיוחד של ארגון האומות המאוחדות  
שנתכנס לדיון בבעית ארץ ישראל

מאת  
הרב מנחם מנדל פרוש  
יליד ירושלים

הוצאה אנגלית

ירושלים  
חודש ניסן תש"ז

Price : in Palestine 100 Mils  
abroad 1 Dollar

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*Cyphes*

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1. 142

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM.

Mr. Farquhar.  
No. 6.

13th May 1947.

D. 7.37 p.m. 13th May 1947.  
R. 10.5 p.m. 13th May 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 235. (For Colonial Office).  
Asmara No. 76.  
0:0:0:0

MOST IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

My telegram No. 5.

Jewish escapees.

Individuals numbered (1) and (2) and (3) in second paragraph of my telegram No. 3 have applied to the French Consul for transit visa through French Somaliland. The French Consul this morning told me confidentially he is aware unofficially that authority to grant transit visa for Metropolitan France has been received in Jibuti.

2. He also tells me confidentially pressure is being exercised by the left wing and Jewish groups in Paris to obtain the release of numbers (5) and (6) at present incarcerated in Jibuti.

3. He has promised to let me have photographs of numbers (1) (2) and (3) on May 15th when their visa application forms will be submitted to the French Consulate. I have no recent information concerning Number (4).

4. Number (1) in conversation with the French Consul implied that he was worried about Egyptian visa and enquired about Belgian [grps. undec. ?permits] to the Belgian Congo as an alternative route to France.

[Advanced copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office and copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

E 3993

14. MAY

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

75156/151F(1)/47

Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 15th May, 1947. 22.30 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 984 Top Secret.

Your telegram No. 936.

Escaped detainees.

I note from subsequent exchange of telegrams with Asmara and Addis Ababa that energetic action is being taken to secure control over these persons. As regards the two detained in Jibouti much will depend on documentation provided by Asmara and the goodwill of the local French authorities. As we have no extradition treaty with Ethiopia the element of goodwill will be even more necessary for successful negotiations in Addis Ababa.

2. As you are aware powerful influences have been at work in Paris to obtain visas for Metropolitan France for all escaped detainees. All possible action is being taken to frustrate these efforts but in view of the possibility of claims for political asylum you will appreciate the delicacy of these negotiations. As you of course realise it is difficult to find legal basis for action.

/Distributed to

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f.w. 143

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E

E 3994

1947

PALESTINE

14. MAY

Registry Number } E3994/32/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. M Farguhas  
Addis Ababa

Dated }  
Received in Registry } 236.  
13 May 1947  
14 - -

Escaped Jewish Terrorists.

Italm is reluctant to take up matter with Ethiopian authorities before appropriate arrival with full details and means of certain identified but leakage occur. Believes that escapes are not suspicious and are confident of getting to Belgium via France and Liege.

Last Paper.

3993

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 Fitzgerald.  
6.0  
May 14

9) Paris on E3930.  
Tel) Addis Ababa 186  
Tebuti 8  
Amara 28  
Repd) Paris 1122 Sev.  
15 May.

(Action completed.)

JCM/ob

(Index.)

14/5/47

Next Paper.

E4018

(Minutes.)

Please see also E3993 copied to Mr. Fitzgerald (C.O.)

I have spoken to Mr. Fitzgerald who is very anxious that these men should not be allowed to escape. He suggests that the Ethiopian Govt. might be persuaded to imprison these men on a charge of clandestine immigration as was done by the French authorities at Jibuti (see telegram No. 14 from Jibuti attached), until such time as we can get them back.

Treaty Dept. inform me that there is NO extradition treaty or agreement with Ethiopia.

I submit a draft telegram to Addis Ababa

Mr. Evans  
15/5

J.P. (S.E. CABER)  
14/5

In addition to telegraphing to Addis Ababa, I suggest that we should also <sup>telegraph</sup> to Paris asking them to request the French Govt to:

- (a) Hand over to us the two men at JIBUTI (Please see E3930) on their release from prison.
- (b) Very nice to the four men at ADDIS ABABA and, if they arrive in JIBUTI, to hand them over to us. (Please see E3993)

In view of para 4 of Addis Ababa telegram NO. 6 (E3993) we might also <sup>telegraph</sup> to Brussels and Paris.

I submit drafts accordingly.

Mr. Fitzgerald is taking similar action in respect of Kasper, Agard and Italian landlady.

J.P. (S.E. CABER)  
15/5

15/5 / Please see

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Addis Ababa telegram NO. 7 to Jerusalem and  
our no. 187 to Addis Ababa (both in this paper).  
Mr. Seager of M.I.5 tells me that an officer  
from ASMARA arrived in Addis Ababa on  
20th May to identify these 3 men. We have,  
however, heard nothing more from Mr.  
Fargue about his efforts to get them  
handed over to us.

As both C.O. and M.I.5 are rather  
anxious about these men, I suggest we  
might ask Mr. Fargue if he has yet  
approached the Ethiopian authorities. M.I.5  
are tentatively considering the possibility  
of kidnapping these men, if official efforts  
fail. I submit draft telegram accordingly.

*J. J. Dist*  
(J.E. CABLE)  
30/5

Telegram seen by Mr. Gunn & sent  
*J. J. Dist*  
2/6

ACTION CONTD.

Tel) Addis Ababa 187  
Repd) Asmara 29  
Paris 1123 Sav.  
15 May.

8) C.O. (R. Fitzgerald)  
R. Seager, M.I.5.  
May 23

Tel) Brussels 125 Sav.  
16 May.

8) J.J. Dist. May 23  
R. Fitzgerald C.O.  
R. Seager, M.I.5.  
May 23

Tel) Paris 1129 Sav.  
16 May.

8) J.J. Dist. May 23  
R. Fitzgerald C.O.  
R. Seager, M.I.5.  
May 23

Tel) Cairo 958  
Repd) Addis Ababa 189  
Gibuti 9  
B.H.A. Asmara 3  
Paris 1128 Sav.  
(6 May.

8) J.J. Dist. May 23  
C.O. (R. Fitzgerald)  
R. Seager, M.I.5.  
May 23

Tel) Brussels 313  
20 May.

8) C.O. (R. Fitzgerald)  
R. Seager, M.I.5.  
May 23

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ACTION CONTD.

Let Addis Ababa

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Fitzgerald B.O.

Adankin W.O.

✓ Terul 6

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E 3994

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14 MAY

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.].

Cypher.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM

Mr. Farquhar. D. 8.03 p.m. 13th May, 1947.  
No.7. R. 10.45 p.m. 13th May, 1947.  
13th May, 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 236 (for Colonial Office & Asmara No.77).

- - - -

MOST IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

Your telegram 606.

I am reluctant to take up the matter with the Ethiopian authorities before your representative arrives with full details and means of certain identification lest leakages occur. So far I have reason to believe that escapees are not suspicious and are confident of getting to Bolivia via France and Jibuti.

2. They have no lack of funds and would certainly bribe the Ethiopians at low levels if their suspicions were aroused.

3. It would be useful if your officer could bring full details of rewards offered persons giving information leading to arrest and authority to make prompt payment.

[Advance copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office and copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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E 3994/32/31 S.E.C.

Registry ~~22/1/4~~  
No. ~~E. 3994/32/31~~

~~Top Secret.~~  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open

Draft.

OUT FILE

Date 6/5 150  
Despatched 11.10a

SECRET

To  
H.M. Minister ADDIS ABABA  
No. 186  
H.M. Consul JIBUTI  
No. 8  
B.N.A. ASMARA  
No. 28

Please repeat all telegrams dealing  
with the escaped Jewish terrorists  
in ADDIS ABABA and JIBUTI to Paris.

Date May 15<sup>th</sup> 1942

TELEGRAM

Ref  
V 15/5  
[ Copy sent to  
M.E. Secretariat ]

by pher  
Repeat PARIS (Paris)  
to: 122 SAU.

Distribution:

Departmental No. 1

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Reference: -  
**FO 371**  
61753



OUT FILE

151

E 5994/32/51  
Secret

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA NO. 186

JIBUTI NO. 8

ASMARA NO. 28

15th May 1947.

D. 11.10 a.m. 16th May  
1947.

Repeated to Paris No. 1122 Saving.

YYYY

SECRET

Please repeat all telegrams dealing with the  
escaped Jewish terrorists in Addis Ababa and  
Jibuti to Paris.

[Copy sent to Middle  
East Secretariat].

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Registry  
No. E 3794/32/31

J.E.C.

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

Draft.

To

H.H. Minister ADDIS ABABA

No --- 29.187  
Date --- May 15

Repeat to:

ASA ASMARA

No --- 29  
PARIS (Lening)  
No --- 1123 (S.A.)  
by pher

Distribution:

Departmental No. i.

2222

copy c.o. (Mr. Fitzgerald)

MR. EVANS first

OUT FILE

Date

Despatched

11/10a

152

Your telegram NO. 236 [of 13<sup>th</sup> May: escaped  
Jewish terrorists]

It is most important that these  
men should not be allowed to escape.  
Please endeavour to persuade Ethiopian  
authorities to hand them over on arrival  
of officer referred to in your telegram  
however, they show reluctance to do this, we  
can scarcely insist as no extradition  
treaty exists with Ethiopia.

In that case and if you  
anticipate any danger of these men  
leaving Ethiopia ~~please~~ suggest  
that they should be imprisoned on  
a charge of clandestine immigration  
as was the case at TIBUTI. & on  
any other pretext valid under  
local laws

J.E.C.  
15/5

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-

FO

371

61753



No. E 3994/32/51.

OUT FILE

153

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA.

No. 187.

15th May 1947.

D. 11.10 a.m. 17th May 1947.

Repeated to: Asmara, No. 29;  
Paris, No. 1125 Saving.

W:W:W:W:W

Your telegram No. 256 [of 13th May:  
escaped Jewish terrorists].

It is most important that these men should not be allowed to escape. Please endeavour to persuade Ethiopian authorities to hand them over on arrival of officer referred to in your telegram.

If however they show reluctance to do this, we can scarcely insist as no extradition treaty exists with Ethiopia, and if you anticipate any danger of these men leaving Ethiopia you should then suggest that they should be imprisoned on a charge of clandestine immigration as was the case at Jibuti or on any other pretext valid under local law.

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Reference:-

FO

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61753



Registry  
No. E 3994/32/31  
J.E.C.

Draft.

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

H.M. Embassy,  
Brussels.

Telegram

Saving

No. 123 SAV.

Date May 16<sup>th</sup>

Distribution:

Departmental No. 2

and Illegal  
Immigration  
Circulation I.I.

Copy to:

Mr. Fitzgerald,  
C.O.

OUT FILE

154

Date 17 May, 1947

Despatched 8:15 P.M.

Addis Ababa tels. Nos. 3 and 6 to  
Jerusalem about escaped Jewish terrorists,  
which are being copied to you.

These men are Jewish terrorists who  
have escaped from 119 Special Camp in  
Eritrea, where they had been detained.  
Robert Feron, the individual referred to  
in para. 4 of tel. No. 6, is applying for  
a visa for the Belgian Congo under the  
name of Carlo Recanati. It is most  
important that this man should not be  
allowed to escape and you should therefore  
request the Belgian authorities to  
instruct their Consuls in Addis Ababa and  
Jibuti to deny him a visa if he should  
apply for one. The same applies to the  
other two men mentioned in Addis Ababa tel.  
No. 3.

*[Signature]*  
16/5

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

410

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FO

374

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OUT FILE

155

E 3994/32/31

Secret

En Clair By Confidential Bag

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BRUSSELS

No.125 Saving

16th May, 1947

.....  
Addis Ababa telegrams Nos. 3 and 6 to Jerusalem about escaped Jewish terrorists, which are being copied to you.

These men are Jewish terrorists who have escaped from 119 Special Camp in Eritrea, where they had been detained. Robert Feron, the individual referred to in paragraph 4 of telegram No.6, is applying for a visa for the Belgian Congo under the name of Carlo Recanati. It is most important that this man should not be allowed to escape and you should therefore request the Belgian authorities to instruct their Consuls in Addis Ababa and Jibuti to deny him a visa if he should apply for one. The same applies to the other two men mentioned in Addis Ababa telegram No.3.

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Reference:-

**FO 371** / **61753**

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<del>Secret.</del>
<del>Confidential.</del>
<del>Restricted.</del>
<del>Open.</del>

J.G.C.

C

Draft.

H.M. Embassy,  
Paris

Telegram

Saving

No. 1129 Sav.

Date May 16<sup>th</sup>

Distribution:

Departmental No. 2

and Illegal  
Immigration  
Circulation I.I.

Copy to:

Mr. Fitzgerald,  
C.O.

OUT FILE

156

Date 17 May, 1947.

Despatched 1200

Addis Ababa tels. Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7 to  
Jerusalem and 79 to Asmara and Jerusalem tels.  
Nos. 936 and 966, regarding escaped Jewish  
terrorists, which are being copied to you.

The history of this case is as follows:

In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists  
escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea,  
where they were detained. Three of these  
men have now been located in Addis Ababa  
and have applied to the French Consul for  
transit visas through French Somaliland.

Their names were given as:

Robert Feron  
Isidore Frankfurter  
Carlo Recanati.

Two others, Arieh Ben Eliezer and  
Itzhak Yesternitzky, have been sentenced  
to four months' imprisonment in Jibuti  
by the French authorities on a charge of  
clandestine immigration. These are the two  
men referred to in my tel. No. 7 to Jibuti  
repeated to you as No. 764.

2. All these men are very dangerous and it is  
very important that they should not be allowed  
to escape. We are despatching a tel. to  
Addis Ababa (repeated to you) asking H.M.  
Minister to try and persuade the Ethiopian  
authorities to hand over to us the three men  
now in Addis Ababa or at least to prevent  
their departure. As you will see from the  
tels. referred to above, they are planning to

escape/

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Reference:-

FO

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61753

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157

escape via Jibuti and France. Please take this matter up urgently with the French authorities and request them not to grant visas to these three men and to prevent the two now imprisoned in Jibuti from leaving. We have, of course, no legal grounds for demanding their extradition, but you might suggest that this is a case for applying the doctrine of "refoulement" (to Eritrea).

*[Handwritten signature]*  
16/5

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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**FO**

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158

E. 3994/32/31.

Secret.

[En clair by Confidential Bag]

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No. 1129. Saving.

16th May, 1947.

- - - -

Addis Ababa telegrams Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7 to Jerusalem and 79 to Asmara and Jerusalem telegrams Nos. 936, and 966 regarding escaped Jewish terrorists, which are being copied to you.

The history of this case is as follows:  
In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located in Addis Ababa and have applied to the French Consul for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their names were given as:

Robert Feron  
Isidore Frank Furter  
Carlo Recanati.

Two others, Arich Ben Eliezer and Itzhak Yesternitzky, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Jibuti by the French authorities on a charge of clandestine immigration. These are the two men referred to in my telegram No. 7 to Jibuti repeated to you as No. 764.

2. All these men are very dangerous and it is very important that they should not be allowed to escape. We are despatching a telegram to Addis Ababa (repeated to you) asking His Majesty's Minister to try and persuade the Ethiopian authorities to hand over to us the three men now in Addis Ababa or at least to prevent their departure. As you will see from the telegrams referred to above, they are planning to escape via Jibuti and France. Please take this matter up urgently with the French authorities and request them not to grant visas to these three men and to prevent the two now imprisoned in Jibuti from leaving. We have, of course, no legal grounds for demanding their extradition, but you might suggest that this a case for applying the doctrine of "refoulement" (To Eritrea).

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OUT FILE

Registry  
No. E 3994/32/31  
J. E. C.

Date 17 May, 1947. 159

*Secret*

Despatched 125

Draft.

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

C

In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located in Addis Ababa and have applied to the French Consul for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their names were given as:

Robert Feron  
Isidore Frankfurter FURTER  
Carlo Recanati.

2. All these men are very dangerous and it is very important that they should not be allowed to escape. Please request the Egyptian authorities to deny them visas should they apply for them.

3. Please request Governor-General to take similar action in respect of the SUDAN.

*[Signature]*  
16/5

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

H.M. Embassy,  
Cairo.

Telegram

No. 958

Date

Cypher

Repeated to:

Addis Ababa ✓  
Jibuti ✓  
S.M.A. ✓  
Asmara ✓  
Paris (Saving) ✓  
149  
9  
30  
1128

Distribution:

Departmental No. 2

Circulation I.I.

Copy to:

Mr. Fitzgerald,  
C.O.

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Reference: -

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E 3994/32/51

Secret

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO

No. 958

D. 1.25 p.m. 17th May, 1947

16th May, 1947

Repeated to: Addis Ababa No. 189  
Jibuti No. 9  
B.M.A. Asmara No. 30  
Paris No. 1128 Saving

u u u u u

Secret

In January, 1947, five Jewish terrorists escaped from 119 Special Camp, Eritrea, where they were detained. Three of these men have now been located in Addis Ababa and have applied to the French Consul for transit visas through French Somaliland. Their names were given as:

Robert Feron  
Isidore Frank Furter  
Carlo Recanati.

2. All these men are very dangerous and it is very important that they should not be allowed to escape. Please request the Egyptian authorities to deny them visas should they apply for them.

3. Please request Governor-General to take similar action in respect of the Sudan.

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3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (61) F.&S.

Registry  
No. E3984/32/31 J.E.C.

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<del>Secret.</del>
<del>Confidential.</del>
<del>Restricted.</del>
<del>Open.</del>

Draft.

H.M. Ambassador  
BRUSSELS

Telegram.

No. 313

(Date) Aug 20

Repeat to:-

En Clair.

Code

Cypher

Distribution:-

Departmental NO 2

Copies to:-

Mr. Fitzgerald (C.O.)

OUT FILE

F.O.,

Despatched 11/2 161  
20/5 1947 M.

My telegram NO. 125 saying [of 16<sup>th</sup> May: escaped Jewish terrorists]  
Please amend my telegram as follows: delete the words "under the name of CARLO RECANATI."

*[Signature]*  
20/5

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OUT FILE

162

E 3994/32/31

Restricted

En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BRUSSELS

No. 313

20th May 1947.

D. 11.41 p.m. 20th May 1947.

rrrrrr

My telegram No. 125 Saving [of 16th May: escaped Jewish terrorists].

Please amend my telegram as follows: delete the words "under the name of Carlo Recanati".

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FO

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Registry  
No. F-3994/32/31

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Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

Draft Telegram  
to

New Minister  
Addis Ababa

no: 2/5

date June 2nd

cypher

repeat

Jibuti

no: 20

Asmara (B.M.A.)

no: 36

Paris

no: 1207 saying  
SAV.

Dept at No 2

Copy

Mr Seager, M.I. 5  
Mr Pittwood C.O.  
Mr Charteris W.O.

Date 3/1

Despatched  
OUT FILE

163

My tel: no: 187 [of May 15th:  
escaped Jewish terrorists].

~~Has officer sent by B.M.A. Asmara,  
who, I understand, arrived in Addis  
Ababa on the 20th May, been able to  
identify the 3 men? Please telegraph  
me ~~of results of action~~ <sup>of results of action</sup>  
taken on my tel: no: 187.~~

Please report by telegram whether  
officer sent by B.M.A. Asmara, who, I  
understand, arrived in Addis Ababa  
on the 20th May, has been able to  
identify the 3 men; and what  
action you have been able to take  
on my tel: under reference.

RJ

[Copy sent 2/5 to Mr Secretary]

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(13555) W.R. 49898-114 200m 2/17 G.S.S. Gp. 620



OUT FILE

164  
E.U.

E.5994/32/31.

Secret.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ADDIS ABABA

No.215.

D. 1.40 p.m. 3rd June, 1947.

2nd June, 1947.

Repeated to Jibuti No.20,  
Asmara (British Military Attaché) No.36  
Paris No.1207 Saving.

Secret.

-----

My telegram No.187 [of May 15th: escaped Jewish terrorists].

Please report by telegram whether officer sent by British Military Attaché Asmara, who, I understand, arrived in Addis Ababa on the 20th May, has been able to identify the 3 men; and what action you have been able to take on my telegram under reference.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

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